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HISTORICAL RECORD
OF
3rd THE KING'S OWN HUSSARS



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94th Div. Army. 1st Div. (King's Own Hussar)

HISTORICAL RECORD
OF
3rd THE KING'S OWN
HUSSARS

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE FORMATION OF THE REGIMENT
IN 1685, AND ITS SUBSEQUENT SERVICES TO 1927

PRINTED BY
GALE & POLDEN, LTD., WELLINGTON WORKS, ALDERSHOT,
AND AT LONDON AND PORTSMOUTH

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3rd THE KING'S OWN HUSSARS

BEARS ON ITS APPOINTMENTS

THE WHITE HORSE,

On a Red Field within the Garter,

WITH THE MOTTO

"Nec Aspera Terrent,"

ALSO THE WORDS

"DETTINGEN,"

To commemorate its gallant conduct in Germany, 1743 ;

"SALAMANCA,"

"TOULOUSE,"

"VITTORIA,"

"PENINSULA,"

To commemorate its gallant conduct in Spain and France
from 1811 to 1814 ;

"CABOOL, 1842,"

For its distinguished services in Afghanistan in 1842 ;

"MOODKEE,"

"FEROZESHAH,"

"SOBRAON,"

In commemoration of its distinguished conduct in the
Sutlej Campaign of 1845-6 ;

"PUNJAB,"

"CHILLIANWALLAH,"

"GOOJERAT,"

"SOUTH AFRICA, 1902 ;"

AND

For services in the Great War :

"RETREAT FROM MONS,"

"MARNE, 1914,"

"AISNE, 1914,"

"MESSINES, 1914,"

"YPRES, 1914, '15,"

"ARRAS, 1917,"

"CAMBRAI, 1917, '18,"

"SOMME, 1918,"

"AMIENS," "FRANCE AND FLANDERS, 1914-18."

PREFACE.

THE 1903 edition of the "Historical Record of the Third (King's Own) Hussars" having become exhausted, it has been found necessary to publish the present volume.

In this edition several of the lists and tables which appeared in the previous edition have been left out, as well as the supplement containing biographies of the Colonels of the Regiment.

The history has been brought up to date, but no details are given of the part played by the 3rd Hussars in the Great War, as a full history of that period can be found in "The 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, 1914-1919," compiled and written by Lieut.-Col. W. T. Willcox, C.M.G.

F. R. BURNSIDE,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Abbassia,
September. 1927.

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HISTORICAL RECORD

OF

3rd THE KING'S OWN HUSSARS

THE creation of a standing army in England was the outcome not of any direct legislative enactment, but of kings, princes and generals who maintained individual regiments and troops for their personal guards. There was no regular army till the year 1660. Previous to and at that time, the jealousy of a standing army was so great in this country that at the close of a war the troops were always disbanded, but at the restoration of Charles II an exception was made in the case of the Coldstream Guards, then known as General Monk's Regiment. General Monk had placed Charles on the throne, and he apparently wished to show him a marked favour by not disbanding his regiment. The remainder of the army were paid off by Parliament and broken up. The King, however, would not wholly dispense with troops and depend, as it was thought he should have done, for his personal protection on a body of "Gentlemen Pensioners" and "Yeomen." He raised two Regiments of Guards—one the Horse Guards, the other the Grenadier Guards—as personal attendants on himself, and at his death he had 4,000 men under arms, a state of things strongly resented by the nation. His brother James found an excuse for still further augmenting the army in the Monmouth Rebellion, when he formed and retained several regiments from the Militia, of which his army principally consisted. The Royal Dragoons had been raised some time before, and on June 16th received an augmentation of three troops.

The following is a copy of the warrant for raising Captain Richard Leveson's Troop of Dragoons :—

"To our trusty and wellbeloved Richard Leveson, Esq., Captain of one of Our troops of Our own Royal Regiment of Dragoons, whereof Our right trusty and wellbeloved John Lord Churchill is Colonel.

" These are to authorise you by beat of drumm or otherwise to raise volunteers with able horses for Our troop of Dragoons which you are commissioned to raise and command for Our service, consisting of three score soldiers, one quarter master, two sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and two hautboys, besides Commissioned Officers. But in case you shall beat drumms within Our City of London or the Liberties thereof—

" You are first to show this Our Order to Our right trusty and wellbeloved Our Mayor of Our said City ; and when you shall raise the said volunteers and non-commissioned officers of Our said troop you are to give timely notice thereof, to Our Commissary General, when and where you shall have twenty soldiers ready with their horses together, besides officers, that he or his Deputies may muster them accordingly : and for such muster those soldiers, with all the officers of the said troop, are to commence and to be in Our pay : and from thenceforth as you shall from time to time entertain any more soldiers with their horses fit for service and shall produce them to muster, they are to be respectively mustered thereupon, until you shall have three score soldiers besides officers : and when that number shall be fully or near completed they are to be sent, under the command of a Commissioned Officer, to Acton, in Our County of Middlesex, appointed for the quarters of Our said troop, where they are also to be mustered and remain until further orders. And We do hereby require all Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other Our Officers whom it may concern, at the places where you shall raise, march, or rendezvous Our said troop, to be assisting therein as shall be occasion ; and the Officers are to be careful that the soldiers behave themselves civilly and pay their landlords.

" Given at our Court at Whitehall the 16th day of June, 1685.

" By His Majesty's Command,

" WILLIAM BLATHWAYTE."

Similar warrants, bearing the same date, were issued for raising other troops for the " Royals," to be commanded by Captains John Williams and Thomas Hussey respectively. On July 27th another warrant empowered Captain Oliver St. George to raise a troop for the same corps.

On the " Royals " being reduced, soon after the suppression of the insurrection, the King resolved to retain a considerable number of the newly raised forces, and as the

Duke of Somerset had, at the head of some militia, rendered the King important services in the rebellion, he was commissioned to form a new regiment, to be entitled "The Queen Consort's Regiment of Dragoons." Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Cannon was appointed to it from a regiment of Foot in the Dutch service, by commission dated August 2nd, 1685. One troop from the "Royals" was given to the Colonel, and Captains Richard Leveson, John Williams, and Thomas Hussey, with their troops, were also transferred from that corps. One independent troop was raised for the Lieutenant-Colonel. The transfer is dated September 1st 1685.

From these troops the corps which now bears the distinguished title of the

"THIRD KING'S OWN HUSSARS,"

and which, in its country's cause, has performed such good and honourable service, derives its origin. The "Third" ranked as 2nd Dragoons; the "Fourth" as 3rd, and the "Second" as 4th, until the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, when the claim of the "Greys" to precedence was submitted to a Board of General Officers and admitted.

In the month of October the Regiment was quartered at Ware, Kentish Town, Highgate, Edgeware, Holborn, St. Giles', and Marylebone. On the 19th the troops of the Duke of Somerset and Captain Hussey marched to Lincoln, and arrived there on the 29th. On the same day Lieut.-Colonel Cannon's and Captain St. George's marched for Stamford, and Captains Leveson's and Williams's for Grantham, which places they reached on the 27th. On December 31st the Duke's troop marched to Gainsborough, and Captain Williams's to Horncastle.

A Royal Warrant, of which the following are extracts, was issued on January 1st, 1686, regulating the establishments of the different corps:—

"James R.

"Our Will and pleasure is, that this establishment of Our Guards, Garrisons and Land Forces within our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the islands thereunto belonging, and of all other officers and charges therein expressed do commence the first day of January, one thousand six hundred and eighty-five-six, in the 1686: first year of Our Reign."

The following is the table of pay of the time:—

B 2

PAY.

THE QUEEN CONSORT'S REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

<i>Field and Staff Officers.</i>	<i>Per Diem.</i>	<i>Per Annum.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Colonel, as Colonel, 12s., and three horses, 3s.	15 0	273 15 0
Lieut.-Colonel, as Lieut.-Colonel, 7s., and two horses, 2s.	9 0	164 5 0
Major (who has no troop), for himself horses and servants	1 0 0	365 0 0
Chaplain	6 8	121 13 4
Chirurgion, 4s., and one horse to carry his chest, 2s.	6 0	109 10 0
Adjutant, 4s., and for his horse, 1s. ...	5 0	91 5 0
Quarter-Master and Marshal in one person, 4s., horse, 1s.	5 0	91 5 0
Gunsmith, 4s., and his horse, 1s. ...	5 0	91 5 0
Pay of Field and Staff Officers ...	3 11 8	1,307 18 4

THE COLONEL'S TROOP.

<i>Field and Staff Officers.</i>	<i>Per Diem.</i>	<i>Per Annum.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Colonel, as Captain, 8s., and three horses, 3s.	11 0	200 15 0
Lieutenant, 4s., and two horses, 2s. ...	6 0	109 10 0
Cornet, 3s., and two horses	5 0	91 5 0
Quarter-Master, for himself and horse	4 0	73 0 0
Two Sergeants, each 1s. 6d., and 2s. for horses	5 0	91 5 0
Three Corporals, each 1s., and 3s. for horses	6 0	109 10 0
Two Drummers, each 1s., and 2s. for horses	4 0	73 0 0
Two Hautboys, each 1s., and 2s. for horses	4 0	73 0 0
Fifty soldiers, each 1s. 6d., for man and horse	3 15 0	1,368 15 0
Pay for one Troop	6 0 0	2,190 0 0
Other five Troops, at same rate ...	30 0 0	10,950 0 0
Field and Staff Officers, as above ...	3 11 8	1,307 18 4
Total pay of the Regiment	39 11 8	14,447 18 4

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE QUEEN CONSORT'S REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>
Charles Duke of Somerset (Colonel)	Thomas Pownell	Thomas Brewerton.
Alexander Cannon (Lieut.- Colonel)	Edward Sandys	John Webb.
Gustavus Philpot (Major)	Had no troop.	

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>
Richard Leveson ...	William Stanniford	Francis de la Rue.
John Williams ...	George Clifford	Richard Folliott.
Thomas Hussey ...	William Hussey	Peter Sutherland.
Oliver St. George ...	Francis Tankard	Rupert Napier.
	Henry Packhurst ...	Chaplain.
	James Barry ...	Adjutant.
	Noe L'Evesque ...	Chirurgion.

Three troops of Life Guards, 10 regiments of Horse, 3 regiments of Dragoons, 2 regiments of Foot Guards, 14 regiments of Foot, and 16 independent companies, were the forces provided by this warrant.

March 18th Sir John Fenwick was directed to inspect "The Queen's Dragoons," and to assemble them at such place in the County of Lincoln as he might consider most expedient for that purpose. During the summer the Regiment was encamped on Hounslow Heath, and on June 30th His Majesty reviewed the troops in camp, in all about twelve thousand men, commanded by Lieut.-General the Earl of Faversham. There were present at this review 3 troops of Life Guards, 1 squadron of Horse Grenadier Guards, 9 regiments of Horse, 3 regiments of Dragoons, 4 battalions of Foot Guards, and 9 regiments of Foot.

On Wednesday, June 22nd, 1687, the Regiment again formed a portion of a force encamped on Hounslow Heath, and took part in the manœuvres, such as they were, gone through in the presence of their Majesties. The "Queen's Dragoons" left camp on August 3rd, and marched to Beaconsfield, Chesham, Amersham, Hempstead, Berkhamstead, and Walford. On the 10th three troops were sent to Shrewsbury, where they arrived on the 17th, and the other three went to Whitechurch, which they reached on the 18th of the month.

About this period the Regiment lost its Colonel. The designs of the King to establish the Roman Catholic religion in England had become more decided, and he openly declared himself of that faith, at one time firmly persuaded that the army would assist him in this change. In the camp at Hounslow he had been undeceived on this point, and he was now busied in removing all the uncompromising officers, and filled their places with Catholics, of whom the greater part were Irishmen. He sent a formal embassy to Rome, asking that a legate should be sent to his Court. The Pope named his domestic chaplain, Ferdinand d'Adda, Archbishop of Amasia, for that office, and he was received in great state on July 3rd at Windsor. Even on this occasion

the King met with mortification, for some persons, on whose obedience he had counted, showed for the first time a dislike to his policy. Amongst these, the most conspicuous was the second temporal peer of the realm, Charles Seymour, commonly called the proud Duke of Somerset, who was only in his twenty-fifth year. He was a Lord of the King's Bedchamber, and had not scrupled to carry the sword of state into the royal chapel on days of festival. He now resolutely refused to swell the pomp of the Nuncio. The King himself expostulated: "I thought, my lord," said he, "that I was doing you a great honour in appointing you to escort the minister of the first of all crowned heads."—"Sir," said the Duke, "I am advised that I cannot obey your Majesty without breaking the law."—"I will make you fear me as well as the law," answered the King; "do you not know that I am above the law?"—"Your Majesty may be above the law," replied Somerset, "but I am not, and while I obey the law I fear nothing." The King turned away in high displeasure, and Somerset was instantly dismissed from his posts in the household and in the Army. The command of the "Queen Consort's Regiment of Dragoons" was conferred upon Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Cannon, who was a firm partisan of the Stuarts, and afterwards, in the reign of William III, took command of the Highland forces raised for the exiled family after the death of Viscount Dundee, at the Battle of Killiecrankie.

On July 4th, 1688, the Regiment encamped on Hounslow Heath—marched on August 8th for Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stafford, and Lichfield. It assembled at London on September 1st, moved into quarters on October 3rd at Romford, Brentwood, Ingatestone, and Chelmsford, and on the 17th reassembled at Colchester.

When the news of the embarkation of William of Orange arrived the "Queen Consort's Dragoons," with several other corps, were ordered to Ipswich, under the command of Major-General Sir John Lanier of the "Queen Consort's Regiment of Horse" (now First Dragoon Guards), to endeavour to preserve Landguard Fort, and oppose the Prince if he should attempt to land there. His Highness, however, landed at Torbay on November 5th, when the Regiment was ordered to proceed to Salisbury and from thence to Warminster, where the advance post of the King's Army was established. It was now evident that the feelings of the majority of the army were with the Prince, and the "Royals" set the example by going over to him in a body. Several officers of the "Queen Consort's Dragoons," including

Lieut.-Colonel Richard Leveson and Captain St George, with a number of men, quitted their post and joined the Prince of Orange. The remainder of the Regiment continued with King James' Army and retreated towards London. His Majesty finally left England on December 12th and retired to France, having sent orders to the Earl of Feversham to disband his army. This order the Earl immediately executed, sending notice to the Prince of Orange of what he had done, who, having advanced unopposed as far as Henley, issued a proclamation requiring all colonels to keep their regiments together until further orders. Colonel Alexander Cannon having adhered to the interest and followed the fortunes of King James, the Prince, on December 31st, conferred the colonelcy of the "Queen Consort's Regiment of Dragoons" upon Lieut.-Colonel Richard Leveson, and ordered the Regiment to be recruited at Dunstable, Luton, and Leighton Buzzard.*

On the accession to the throne of William and Mary, on February 13th, 1689, the Regiment did not lose its title of "The Queen's," but that designation was now discontinued; and as numerical titles had not yet been introduced, it was usually styled "Leveson's Dragoons" until its return from Ireland in 1692, when it was again called the Queen's. Under its new Sovereign the Regiment was quickly employed in active service. The accession of William and Mary was received with joy in England, but in Scotland it met with some opposition, and was strongly resisted in Ireland, where an army had been levied by Earl Tyrconnel in support of the Catholic interest. King James landed at Kinsale on March 22nd and soon reduced the greater part of the country to submission to his authority. King William sent the veteran Duke Schomberg with an army to Ireland, and "Leveson's Dragoons" embarked at Hoylake on August 21st,† landed at Carrickfergus, joined the Duke's camp a mile beyond Belfast, on the 30th and were reviewed on the 31st. Carrickfergus having surrendered to the Duke, the army, which mustered about ten thousand men, quitted Belfast on September 2nd, advanced upon Newry on the 3rd, but found the town in flames and the enemy fled. Leveson's troopers and some Inniskilling Horse rode forward in pursuit, but were unable to overtake the rear of the fugitive army..

*Vide London Gazette, Nos. 2411, 2412, December, 1688.

†Vide London Gazette, No. 2481, August, 1689.

On the 9th the English forces went into camp at Dundalk, fortifying that town and throwing up entrenchments towards the north. They were here joined by Major-General Kirk with reinforcements which brought up their numbers to nearly fifteen thousand men, but as the Irish army at Ardee was computed to amount to thirty-five thousand it was not deemed prudent to attempt anything of consequence. On the 13th, as a party of "Leveson's" was cutting forage in the fields, a detachment of the enemy appeared. The Dragoons instantly threw down their forage, and advanced to meet their opponents, who, though superior in numbers, retired. The enemy appeared in force on the 21st and displayed their Royal Standard, but retired without venturing to attack, but some of "Leveson's Dragoons" galloped forward in pursuit and killed five men. As a party of the Regiment and some Inniskillings were reconnoitring on October 17th, they advanced with great audacity to the immediate vicinity of the camp of King James, when a number of Irish Horse gained a pass in their rear to cut off their retreat, but the gallant Dragoons, by a determined charge, forced their way through the detile, killed four men and secured six prisoners.

Duke Schomberg formed a very high opinion of the Regiment from these instances of its bravery, and in consequence, selected it on October 27th to form part of a detachment for a most daring exploit. The party, which consisted of about two hundred of "Leveson's" troopers, with some Inniskilling Horse and French Protestants, proceeded towards midnight in the direction of the enemy—dashed across the country—routed the outguards, and captured twenty horses and a drove of oxen in the neighbourhood of Ardee, with which they retired in triumph to the camp at Dundalk.

In November the army went into winter quarters in the North of Ireland, a part of "Leveson's" troopers being stationed at a frontier post at Tandrogee. On the 20th sixty men of the Regiment accompanied Colonel Cambron while making a reconnaissance of the enemy's post at Charlemont, when they discovered a party from the garrison posted in the hedges near the place. The Dragoons, with that intrepidity which had even then become characteristic, dismounted, drove the enemy in gallant style from their position, and killed seven men upon the spot, besides capturing two Irish Musketeers, twenty horses, and a number of cattle. They lost one man killed by a shot from the town and eight men prisoners, whose ardour

having led them too forward in the pursuit, they were surrounded and captured. The Gazette, No. 2,514, dated Belfast, 27th of November, 1689, states :—" Sixty Dragoons of Colonel Leveson's Regiment defeated the greatest part of the garrison at Charlemont, and brought off twenty horses and a good booty of cows."

Both the camp at Dundalk, and the winter quarters chosen by the Duke, proved to be extremely unhealthy, but during the winter the army was considerably recruited, and in the spring of 1690, which was destined to be a year of activity, we again find "Leveson's Dragoons" engaged. In February one squadron of the Regiment formed part of a reconnoitring force, commanded by Major-General Sir John Lanier, sent from Newry to Dundalk, which latter place was now in possession of the enemy. On arriving in the vicinity of Dundalk, "Leveson's Dragoons" dismounted, stormed Bedloe's castle, killed ten of the garrison, took the remainder prisoners, and burnt the building. The same party captured about fifteen hundred head of cattle, and afterwards returned to Newry, having lost in the expedition 1 lieutenant, 3 Dragoons, and 4 horses killed.

The Gazette, No. 2,536, dated Belfast, 14th of February, 1690, states :—" Just now Sir John Lanier sends us word that he marched last Friday night from Newry towards Dundalk; that passing by Bedloe's Castle, in which there was an ensign with thirty-four men, Colonel Leveson's Dragoons immediately stormed it, killed ten of the rebels and took the rest prisoners, and burnt the castle, in which there was a great deal of provisions. They then advanced to the back of the town of Dundalk—Brigadier Stewart marching at the same time with the Foot to the other side of the town—and burnt about twenty houses, the garrison keeping close within their entrenchments, after which they returned to Newry with a booty of 1,000 cows and 200 garrones."

Although no general engagement had occurred, "Leveson's Dragoons," by their spirited conduct upon all occasions, had become celebrated in the army. Colonel Leveson was foremost wherever danger threatened; the men were proud of their commander, and the character of the corps was already established when King William III arrived in Ireland to command the army in person. His Majesty landed at Carrickfergus on June 14th, and proceeded from thence to Belfast, where he was met by the principal officers of his forces, and from the King's emphatic declaration, *that he did not come to Ireland to let the grass grow under his*

feet, an immediate advance was expected. He reviewed his army at Loughbrickland. Leveson's Regiment was still quartered at Newry with a division under the command of Major-General Kirk, and on Sunday, June 22nd, one squadron, commanded by Captain Crow, and a company of Kirk's (now Second) Foot, under Captain Farlow, were ordered forward to reconnoitre the enemy's camp at Dundalk. The party was on the march at an early hour, and having advanced through a pass to the ground where the enemy had erected a fort in the preceding campaign (afterwards abandoned), they were suddenly saluted by a volley from some infantry who had concealed themselves in the fort. At the same time five hundred of the enemy's Horse were seen through the misty dawn advancing to charge them. Never were men in greater danger than that to which this little band was exposed. Leveson's troopers, being in advance, stood their ground boldly, but were driven back by the superior numbers of their antagonists. However, the enemy's horse being checked by the fire of Farlow's Musketeers, the Dragoons returned to the charge, and used their broadswords with good effect. They were joined by the pikemen, and the Irish were driven back, but not knowing the numbers of their opponents the Dragoons and Foot retired in good order through the pass. The loss on this occasion was Captain Farlow taken prisoner, twenty-two men killed and several wounded. The enemy's loss was greater, and their Commanding Officer was killed by one of Leveson's troopers. Another party of the Regiment was sent forward on the following morning which ascertained that the enemy had left the camp at Dundalk and were retreating towards Ardee. Accordingly, King William advanced, proceeding through Dundalk, and on arriving at Ardee he entered the town as it was abandoned by the enemy's rearguard. On the 30th King William advanced to the River Boyne, and a post near Slane Bridge was immediately taken possession of by a squadron of "Leveson's Dragoons," commanded by Captain Pownell. King James's army was strongly posted on the opposite side of the river with his right near Drogheda and his left extending towards the village of Slane.

On July 1st the river was crossed in three places by King William's army, and a general engagement was fought. After a severe struggle, the enemy retired to the village of Donore, where they made such a determined stand that the Dutch and Danish Horse, though headed by King William in person, gave way, and the whole army was in the greatest

danger, when a squadron of "Leveson's Dragoons," under Captain Brewerton, and a party of Sir Albert Cunningham's Dragoons (the Sixth Inniskillings), dismounted, and lining the hedges and an old house, did such execution upon the pursuers as soon checked their ardour; at the same time Colonel Leveson, with the remainder of his regiment, galloped forward, and, with admirable bravery, interposed between the enemy's Horse and the village of Duleck. King William's Horse having rallied and returned to the charge, the enemy retreated, pursued by Colonel Leveson with his Dragoons, who made great slaughter; the Irish abandoned the field with precipitation, but their French and Swiss auxiliaries retreated in good order.

Drogheda surrendered on the 2nd, and King William entered Dublin on the 6th, King James having embarked at Waterford and returned to France. The war, however, still continued in Ireland, and Waterford was invested on the 22nd, the garrison of which surrendered on the 25th, and was conducted to Youghal by a troop of Leveson's under Captain Pownell, who, having made over his charge to the Governor, represented to him the ruin he would bring upon himself if he continued to hold out, and induced him to deliver up the place, which was taken possession of the same night by the Dragoons, who found fourteen pieces of cannon, three hundred and fifty barrels of oats, and some provisions in the town. This troop, with a company of Foot, remained in garrison at Youghal, and the Commanding Officer having received information that bands of armed Roman Catholic peasantry, called Rapparees, were committing ravages on the Protestants, marched out with thirty-six Dragoons and fifty Foot, the Dragoons in advance. As they approached Castle Martir they encountered three hundred Rapparees, of whom the troopers sabred sixty and made prisoners of seventeen. The Foot having come up, the castle was summoned, which was surrendered on condition that the garrison should be permitted to march unmolested to Cork without horses or arms; the Captain gave the arms to the Protestant inhabitants, and the horses were taken to Youghal.

At this time and during the month of August, the remainder of the Regiment was engaged with the army in the Siege of Limerick, which failed, owing to the unfortunate loss of the battering train. The heavy guns had arrived within a short distance of the army, attended only by a small guard, when they were surprised by a strong party of the enemy's Cavalry, commanded by Major-General

Sarsfield, who collected the guns, ammunition, and carriages into a heap, blew them up, and then retired. Upon an attempt to carry the place by storm, the Irish made so vigorous a resistance, that, on August 30th, the siege was raised, and King William returned to England.

Early in September the five troops from Limerick formed part of a detachment under Major-General Kirk, sent against 5,000 of the enemy, who had marched to Birr, and laid siege to the castle. On the approach of the English the Irish retired, and "Leveson's Dragoons" encamped beyond the town. On the 16th, one troop of the Regiment attacked an immense number of Rapparees, who were proceeding from Cork to Lismore, killed forty and took three prisoners. Lieutenant Kelly, of the Regiment, whilst on reconnoitring duty with a small party on the 18th, was surrounded and made prisoner. Upon the army taking up its winter quarters, "Leveson's Dragoons" were stationed at Clonmel.

Lord Tyrconnel landed on January 14th, 1691, at Limerick, with supplies of every kind from France for the Irish army; at the same time the English received reinforcements from Scotland. In February, the Regiment was employed with a body of cavalry and infantry, commanded by General De Ginkell and Major-General Sir John Lanier, on an expedition to Streamstown. On arrival at a pass about four miles from that place, it was found to be strongly secured by palisadoes, with nearly two thousand Irish drawn up on the other side; the enemy, however, fled upon the advance of the English Foot, and were pursued to a hill where their main body stood, from whence they eventually retreated through the town, followed by the advanced guard, of which a detachment of "Leveson's Dragoons" formed a part, and highly distinguished itself. Shortly after this the gallant Leveson was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. In May the Regiment was encamped at Mullingar.

Both armies took the field in the beginning of June, when General Ginkell, who was left in command by King William, advanced through Mullingar, captured Ballymore on the 8th, laid siege to Athlone, and on the 20th took by storm the part of the town east of the Shannon, the western side being gallantly stormed and captured on the 30th. So rapid was this attack, that General St. Ruth was unable to afford any resistance until too late, and he retired during the night. The garrison having surrendered the castle, it was put in a posture of defence, and on Friday, July 10th, the army advanced to Ballinasloe.

On Sunday, July 12th, the Irish army being strongly

posted near the village of Aghrim, their right flank and centre covered by a morass, and the remainder of their front by enclosures terminating at the castle of Aghrim on which their left rested ; in this position they were attacked, the English forces advancing and crossing the River Suck in four columns. " Leveson's Dragoons " were brigaded with the Royal Irish Dragoons, under the command of Brigadier-General Villiers, and posted on the right of the line. The action was well contested on both sides, the Irish maintaining their ground with the most determined resolution, the heavy fire which they threw into the English Infantry from the cover of the stone walls and ditches, preventing the latter from forcing the morass. In the meanwhile the Blues, Langstone's and Byerly's Horse, a squadron of Ruvigny's French Protestants, and " Leveson's Dragoons," hastened to turn the enemy's left, and in spite of a dangerous defile through which they were compelled to pass, and which was defended by a strong body of Dragoons and Infantry as well as the fire from the Castle of Aghrim, succeeded in forcing their way to the enemy's side of the bog, and by a determined charge decided the fate of the day. " Leveson's " troopers rushed forward with their usual bravery, and overthrew all opposition, at the same time the infantry advanced, and the victory was complete. General St. Ruth having placed himself at the head of the reserve, in order, if possible, to retrieve the fortune of the day, was killed by a cannon shot while descending Kilcommodon Hill, which at once terminated the contest. The French Guards immediately retired with his body, and the remainder of the army fled in confusion towards Loughrea, pursued for several miles by the English Cavalry, with great slaughter.

In this engagement, " Leveson's Dragoons " had 7 men killed and 5 wounded, and received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief for its excellent conduct.

A very short rest was allowed to the army, when it was put in motion against Galway, which surrendered on July 20th. Brigadier-General Leveson was detached on August 2nd, with twenty-four men from each Regiment of Horse, to scour the country, and drive in the enemy's parties. On the 4th he arrived in the vicinity of Nenagh, where he found five hundred of the enemy, under Brigadier-General Carrol (commonly called " Tall Anthony), in possession of an old castle on the domain of the Duke of Ormond. A party from the castle also occupied a pass half a mile in front, but being driven in by the Dragoons, the garrison made a precipitate retreat towards Limerick,

they were, however, overtaken at Carigaulis and routed, with the loss of several men, their baggage, and 400 head of cattle.

After the Battle of Aghrim, the remains of the Irish army took refuge in Limerick, where they determined to make a stand, in the hope of being reinforced from France.

Portumna, Banaghan, and other passes on the Shannon having been secured, the victorious English marched to Limerick, and formally invested the town on August 25th. On the 31st the Regiment was detached, with a body of Horse, under Brigadier-General Leveson and Major Wood, of the Eighth Horse (now the Sixth Dragoon Guards), to reduce the small garrisons in the County Kerry, where the whole country was found to be in arms, with Lord Merrion's and Bretta's Regiments of Irish Horse there, for the assistance of the Rapparees. Leveson and Wood (who was afterwards a lieutenant-general) were both daring aspirants for military fame, and had become celebrated for their zeal and valour, as also for their abilities on detached services. Having ascertained where the two Irish regiments were encamped, they marched all the night of September 1st, and about one o'clock on the morning of the 2nd rushed suddenly upon them with the Horse and Dragoons. The enemy, surprised and confounded, fled in every direction, pursued by the Dragoons, who sabred many men and captured a drove of oxen. A reinforcement of 300 Horse and Dragoons, and 6 pieces of cannon, having been added to Brigadier-General Leveson's force on the 7th, he was enabled to reduce several garrisons between Cork and Limerick, securing at the same time numbers of oxen and sheep for the army. On the 22nd this dashing officer, with only two hundred and fifty Horse and Dragoons, attacked and dispersed two regiments of Irish Dragoons and a body of Rapparees, nearly three thousand strong, again capturing some cattle and sheep. It appears that the principal part of the provisions for the army encamped before Limerick was supplied by the activity of Leveson's corps, which continued to act as an independent force until the surrender of that city, on October 3rd. Some idea may be formed of the loss occasioned to the Irish by this enterprising officer from the fact that, in King James's declaration from St. Germain's, Brigadier-General Leveson was especially exempted from the general amnesty.

The war in Ireland ended with the fall of Limerick, and the Regiment having embarked for England, landed at Barnstaple on March 18th, 1692, and was quartered at St.

Chard, Axminster, and Crewhorn. its establishment was 360 men, and its expense £15,999 3s. 4d. per annum. During this and the following year it was stationed in the southern and western counties of England.

On January 19th, 1694, Brigadier-General Leveson was removed to the Third Horse (now Second Dragoon Guards), and the Colonelcy of the "Queen's Dragoons"* was conferred upon Thomas Lord Fairfax, from Lieut.-Colonel of the Second troop (now Second Regiment) of Life Guards, commission dated January 20th, 1694.

King William was now engaged in a war with France, and the Third Horse and "Queen's Dragoons," having been reviewed by His Majesty in Hyde Park, embarked on March 26th at Deptford for foreign service. The "Queen's Dragoons" landed, on April 16th, at Williamstadt, in North Brabant. In the meantime two troops were added to the establishment of the Regiment, making it eight, and the number of officers and men was 657, viz. : 38 officers, 72 non-commissioned officers, 480 privates, and 67 servants, at a cost of £20,652 18s. 4d. per annum. †The two new troops, commanded by Captains Kelly and Atcherly, were raised in Leicester and Wakefield, and embarked on Sunday, May 27th, to join the Regiment, which proceeded to the army then encamped at Tirlemont on June 21st, where it was reviewed by His Majesty on the following day. ‡The excellent conduct of the "Queen's Dragoons" whilst serving in Ireland, appears to have raised the Regiment high in the King's estimation, and it was ordered to encamp beyond the defiles of the village of Roosebeck, to cover His Majesty's quarters. In July it formed the reserve at the camp of Mont St. André, where, it is said of them by D'Auvergne, that they were in the finest state of order and effectiveness.

The Regiment served the campaign of this year in brigade, with the Royals and Royal Scots Dragoons, and was employed in manœuvring and skirmishing in the valleys of Brabant, and in the verdant plains of Flanders. No general engagement occurred, and the only thing of any consequence which took place was the capture of the town and castle of Huy. The army went into winter quarters in October, the Regiment taking up cantonment in the villages about Ghent. Many abuses in the army were rectified during the

* *Vide* page 10, line 26.

† *Vide* War Office books.

‡ *Vide* D'Auvergne's Campaigns, 1694, p. 27.

winter, and a clothing contractor was committed to the Tower.

On February 21st, 1695, Colonel William Lloyd was appointed to the Regiment in room of Lord Fairfax, who retired. In April the "Queen's Dragoons" marched to Dixmude, in West Flanders, and encamped on the plains of Yperlee. A small detached corps was assembled at this place under Major-General Ellemberg, and in June an attack was made on the Forts at Kenoque, to draw the French troops that way, and to facilitate the Siege of Namur, which was undertaken immediately afterwards, as had been resolved upon when the King joined the army on the 5th of this month. Namur was invested by the Earl of Athlone (late General De Ginkell) and the Baron de Heyden; at the same time the "Queen's Dragoons" and eight battalions of infantry returned to Dixmude, the remainder of the division joining the main army before Namur, which was strongly fortified, and defended by 14,000 choice troops, under the command of Marshal Boufflers. As the French had a numerous army in the field, it was considered hazardous to attack the place, but the celebrated Vauban, who had fortified it, strongly advised the King to the measure, and the siege was carried on with vigour.

In order to compel the Allies to raise the siege of Namur, Marshal Villeroy determined to overwhelm the detached army of the Prince de Vaudmont, but, by a most masterly retreat, the Prince escaped, whereupon the Marshal, disappointed in this attempt, resolved to besiege Dixmude, which he invested on July 15th, carrying on the approaches with great expedition. On this occasion, the conduct of the Governor-General Ellemberg (who was a Dane by birth) was infamous! Upon the appearance of the French, he called a Council of War, and suggested the expediency of surrendering without firing a shot, in which disgraceful proposition he was joined by many of the officers present. Major Beaumont, who commanded the "Queen's Dragoons" (Colonel Lloyd being sick at Brussels, and the Lieutenant-Colonel on leave of absence), and some other officers, protested against so base an action, but it was agreed to by the majority, and the garrison was delivered up prisoners of war on July 18th, and sent into the interior of France.* Thus the gallant Dragoons, after displaying the greatest valour in former campaigns, were tamely consigned into the hands of the enemy by a timid or treacherous foreign general

* D'Auvergne's Campaigns, p. 74.

officer. The soldiers were so much enraged at not being permitted to defend the place, that many of them broke their arms before they delivered them up, and one regiment tore its colours to pieces.

An agreement had previously been entered into by the contending powers, that all prisoners should be given up on certain conditions. These conditions had hitherto been complied with, and the return of the regiments which had surrendered at Dixmude was demanded, but the French Court refused. At length, on August 6th, the citadel of Namur capitulated, and the French garrison was permitted to march out without being made prisoners, but as they passed through the Allied army their commander, Marshal Boufflers, was arrested and detained until the conditions of the agreement were complied with ; he was sent prisoner to Maestricht, but his detention produced the release of the regiments. The "Queen's Dragoons" returned to the army, and were ordered into barracks at Ghent. A general court-martial assembled for the trial of the officers who had delivered the regiments into the power of the enemy. Major-General Ellemberg was sentenced to be beheaded, and was executed at Ghent on November 20th ; Colonels Graham, O'Farrell, Lesly, and Aver were cashiered ; two others were suspended, the remainder acquitted, and Major Beaumont was strongly recommended to the King for promotion. Upon the army breaking up for winter quarters, the "Queen's Dragoons" were distributed in villages near the canal of Sluys, and were subsequently reinforced from England.

The Regiment again took the field in May, 1696, and was reviewed by King William on the 29th, when it appeared complete in numbers and in excellent condition. During the summer it formed part of a detached corps, commanded by Major-General Fagel, and encamped near Nieuport. The enemy made demonstrations of an attack on this part of the country, when entrenchments were thrown up, the sluices were opened, and the ground in front of the French was laid under water. A few skirmishes were all that occurred, and the King having been reduced to inaction by the delay of funds and the defection of the Duke of Savoy, who made a separate peace, the army went into winter quarters early in October, the "Queen's Dragoons" on the frontiers of Dutch Flanders.

After leaving its winter cantonments in the early part of April, 1697, the Regiment encamped at Bois-Seigneur-Isaac. It was afterwards employed in operations in Brabant,

and on May 27th it formed part of a detachment of seven squadrons commanded by Major-General De Bay, sent from the camp at Promelles towards Binche and Herlaymonte-Capelle. Whilst on the march the advanced guard, consisting of a squadron of the "Queen's Dragoons," commanded by Colonel Lloyd, encountered a squadron of French Carabiniers, whom the Dragoons overthrew and put to flight, killing and wounding many men, and making prisoners of an officer and seventeen soldiers. The Regiment was subsequently employed in covering Brussels and preserving it from a siege, on which the French generals had predetermined. The Peace of Ryswick, which was concluded on September 20th, ended hostilities, and restored the tranquility of Europe. The "Queen's Dragoons" quitted the Netherlands and returned to England, landing at Harwich.

Early in 1698 the Regiment took up quarters in Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, and Derbyshire, and in June marched to Canterbury. Subsequently it was employed on the coast revenue duty. On November 4th a party from Canterbury proceeded to Margate and Ramsgate to attend the King on his landing from Holland. In this year the establishment was reduced to six troops—286 private men. The officers of the other two troops were afterwards reduced.

In January, 1699, the Regiment was quartered in Lancashire. In April and June detachments were sent to the Isle of Wight and Canterbury. On October 10th two troops from Ashford and Canterbury proceeded to Margate to escort the King on his landing from Holland.

On May 17th, 1700, two troops stationed at the Isle of Wight proceeded to Hounslow to be reviewed by the King. On the 31st they left for their old quarters, arriving there on June 9th. Two troops marched to Margate from Faversham and Ashford on September 26th, to attend His Majesty on his return from Holland.

The Regiment made no change in its quarters in 1701. A detachment marched to Margate on September 30th to escort the King on his return from Holland.

On August 6th the exiled King of England, James II, died at St. Germain, in France, upon which the courts of France and Spain proclaimed his son King of Great Britain by the title of James III, though at the same time any intention of assisting him to recover the throne was disclaimed. About this period, also, King Charles II of Spain died without issue, when a will was produced, by which the Duke of Anjou (grandson of Louis XIV) was appointed by the

deceased monarch heir to his dominions, to the prejudice of the House of Austria. Supported by the French court, the Duke ascended the throne of Spain, while the armies of Louis XIV seized Milan and the Spanish Low Countries. At the same time a French fleet took possession of Cadiz and the Spanish West Indies, to the injury of British commerce, and in direct violation of existing treaties. The Emperor of Germany, and the States-General of Holland, resolved to unite with the King of England, and make common cause against France; the Electors of Bavaria and Cologne, and the Dukes of Savoy and Mantua, took part with France and Spain. The latent designs of Louis XIV against England were now but too manifest, and King William recalled the Earl of Manchester, his ambassador at Paris, while the English nation was highly inflamed by this apparent duplicity. Numerous addresses were presented to the King, promising him the fullest assistance in maintaining his alliances; and, on the meeting of Parliament on December 30th, it soon appeared that the voice of the nation was for war. Supplies were voted for raising 40,000 men to be sent to Flanders.

King William III died on March 8th, 1702, and was succeeded by Princess Anne. The change in the monarchy did not, however, delay the military preparations, and on May 4th war was declared against France and Spain by England, Germany, and Holland. An expedition, commanded by the Duke of Ormond, was sent against Cadiz, and a detachment of the Regiment, consisting of 3 field officers, 3 captains, 4 lieutenants, 5 cornets, 3 staff officers, 5 troop quartermasters, 5 sergeants, 14 corporals, 8 drummers, and 186 private men embarked* for this service at Cowes on June 23rd. The expedition arrived off Cadiz on August 12th, and a Council of War determined that a landing should be attempted on the coast in the vicinity, but so violent were the disputes that little good was expected to result from the plan. However, the troops effected a landing near Cadiz on the 15th, and the next day Rota, a town on the north side of the bay, seven miles from Cadiz, was taken. On the 21st Port St. Mary, situate at the mouth of the River Guadalete, was captured, on which occasion Lieutenant-Colonel Gore of the Regiment had his horse shot under him. The "Queen's Dragoons," being the only

* The original Embarkation Return, signed by the colonel of the regiment, is among the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum, No. 7,025.

cavalry with the expedition, were almost constantly employed on picquet or outpost duty. The army encamped on the 25th at Santa Victoria, and in the early part of September the attack of the Matagorda was commenced. "On the 5th, a squadron of Spanish Horse made bold to attack a small party of the 'Queen's Dragoons,' who behaved themselves so gallantly that they put the enemy to flight, having wounded and taken an officer and two men with their horses. On our side we had a cornet* and a private killed, and a lieutenant taken, whom the Spaniards, against all the laws of nations and arms, most barbarously cut to pieces."†

Cadiz was found to be better prepared for a siege than had been expected, and the troops re-embarked at Rota on September 15th and 16th, with the intention of returning to England, but intelligence having been received that the Spanish galleons or plate ships had arrived at Vigo, in Galicia, it was resolved to attack them. Accordingly, on October 12th, the troops landed near Vigo, the fleet advancing into the bay at the same time. The most complete success followed, the enemy being compelled to burn such of their ships as were not taken, to the number of 21 men-of-war and 22 galleons. A rich booty was taken, and the "Queen's Dragoons" received £187 3s. 4d. as their share of prize-money.‡ It was proposed by the Earl of Ormond to remain at Vigo to encourage such Spaniards as were inclined to do so, to declare for the Emperor of Austria, but Sir George Rooke objecting, the troops re-embarked on the 17th, and the fleet sailed for England, the Regiment landing at Portsmouth and Falmouth in the beginning of November, taking up quarters in Kent, one troop being sent to the Isle of Wight.

The Regiment was reviewed near the powder mills on Hounslow Heath on August 2nd, 1703, and was subsequently quartered at York and Doncaster. Colonel George (afterwards Lord) Carpenter was appointed to the Colonelcy of the "Queen's Dragoons," by purchase,§ on December 31st, in succession to Major-General Lloyd.

During the year 1704 the Regiment was in quarters at Leeds, Halifax, Doncaster, Wakefield, and Pontefract.

* Either Thomas Bright or John Dudley.

† "Annals of Queen Anne," p. 93.

‡ Bibl. Harl., 7,025.

§ In Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland" it is stated that Brigadier-General Carpenter gave eighteen hundred guineas for the Colonelcy of the "Queen's Dragoons."

No change took place in the quarters of the Regiment during the year 1705.

In April, 1706, quarters were occupied by the "Queen's Dragoons" at Andover, Stockbridge, Salisbury, and Winchester.

It having been determined to take advantage of the disorders produced in France consequent upon the successes of the Duke of Marlborough, by an attempt on the French coast, the Marquis of Guiscard, who had come to England recommended by the Duke of Savoy, Prince Eugene and the Pensionary of Holland, was thought to be a proper person to superintend its completion. To this end one regiment of 12 troops and six regiments of infantry were formed from the French refugees on the Irish establishment; and to these were added as many English Dragoons and infantry as made up the expedition to 10,000 men. On June 2nd 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 3 cornets, 4 troop quartermasters, 1 surgeon, 1 gunsmith, 1 gunsmith's mate, 6 sergeants, 9 corporals, 7 drummers, 10 hautboys, and 190 privates (total, 240) of the "Queen's Dragoons" embarked at the Isle of Wight on board the fleet of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, the land force being commanded by Earl Rivers. On July 30th the expedition sailed, but owing to contrary winds and the non-arrival of the Dutch contingent, it was detained in the Channel until August 13th. At a Council of War assembled at Torbay on the 14th, Earl Rivers opened his sealed orders and found that he was closely to examine the Marquis of Guiscard, who, it appears, was of a most enthusiastic turn of mind concerning the project, but so utterly vague was the information which he gave to the council that Earl Rivers made a special report to London, very disadvantageous to the marquis.

Precisely at this time a requisition for succours arrived from the Earl of Galway, then commanding the forces in Spain, who had retired from Madrid to Valencia and Catalonia, and new orders were sent to the fleet to proceed to Lisbon. Accordingly it sailed on October 1st, arrived at Lisbon in three weeks, remained there until January 2nd, 1707, and then sailed for Alicant, in Valencia, where it cast anchor on the 11th. The troops, having landed, commenced their march to join the forces under the Earl of Galway, the united camp being formed at Caudete on March 19th. The Allied army consisted of 4,500 Horse and 11,000 Foot, under the command of the Earl of Galway and the Marquis des Minas. The army soon afterwards

destroyed several of the enemy's magazines and besieged Villena in Murcia. On April 8th information was received that the enemy, being reinforced from France, was advancing with intent to give battle. The Allies decamped from Villena on the 14th, and found the French and Spanish forces near Almanza, where, though wearied from a march of fifteen miles through a rugged and mountainous country, it was resolved to attack them. The enemy, superior in numbers and in artillery, was formed in order of battle, under the command of the Duke of Berwick. Their line greatly outflanked the British, and in consequence the whole of the Portuguese Horse was moved to the left to prevent any surprise in that quarter. About two o'clock in the afternoon the battle commenced. The detachment of the "Queen's" and Essex's (now the Fourth) Dragoons were ordered to charge a battery of guns which were so placed on the brow of a hill that the mules were concealed from sight, but remained so close to the guns that they could be instantly attached to them. The charge was made with determined gallantry, but the guns being quickly withdrawn, ten squadrons of select Spanish cavalry charged the British Dragoons, amounting to only 290 men, killing Lieut.-Colonel Lawrence who led the attack, also Captain Smith and Cornet Petty, of the "Queen's Dragoons," and nearly annihilating the two squadrons. The result of the day was most disastrous, the greater part of the Portuguese cavalry having fled from the field in panic on the first shot being fired. The consequence was that the British and Dutch infantry, who at first carried everything before them, were nearly surrounded, but the cavalry, by a desperate charge, in which three generals (Brigadier-General Carpenter, of the "Queen's Dragoons," being one) and 34 officers fought in the front ranks, succeeded in breaking through the enemy. The Earl of Galway was wounded and in danger of being taken prisoner, but the spirited conduct of the Dragoons enabled him to effect his escape.* The infantry, formed in squares, retreated without serious loss till night-fall, when, ignorant of the roads, utterly destitute of provisions and ammunition, and being exhausted with fatigue, having marched nine hours and fought six, they were compelled at Caudete to surrender prisoners of war to the number of twenty-three battalions. The Earl of Galway, with the remains of the English and Dutch cavalry, retreated to Alceira, where he received information of the

* "Annals of Queen Anne."

surrender of the infantry. On this occasion no less than ten lieutenant-colonels were killed on the side of the British.

After this disaster the few troops which remained were employed in defensive operations for the preservation of Catalonia. The "Queen's Dragoons" were stationed a short time at Manresa, on the River Cardener, to refresh their horses, and after the fall of Lerida on November 2nd, the army went into winter quarters. The Earl of Galway embarked for Lisbon, and Brigadier-General Carpenter remained in command of the troops in Catalonia.

The "Queen's Dragoons" had suffered so severely at the Battle of Almanza that the officers were sent to England in March, 1708, and the Regiment was ordered to be recruited to sixty men per troop. The recruiting was carried on with rapidity, and the result may be seen from two different returns in this year. In the first its numbers are 150; in the second, 303. In March the Regiment was stationed at Rotherham, Sheffield, and Tideswell, at London in April, and at Salisbury in June. On July 6th a detachment of 200 men of the "Queen's Dragoons" was ordered to march to Fareham and Titchfield to be in readiness to embark with an expedition under Lieut.-General Thomas Erle. On the 28th the detachment moved to Deal, embarked on August 8th and disembarked at Portsmouth on September 5th, the order for the expedition being cancelled.

The Regiment was in Scotland in 1709 and quartered at Stirling, Glasgow, Dalkeith, Linlithgow, and Haddington. Its strength was 443 men.

On February 19th, 1710, the "Queen's Dragoons" received orders to prepare for service in Flanders, which, however, were countermanded on March 13th, and the regiment remained in Scotland.

In 1711, in Scotland.

In 1712, in Scotland. A reduction of 10 men per troop took place in October.

The regiment was reviewed at Haddington on April 27th, 1713, and mustered 330 men.*

* The *Daily Courant*, No. 3,604, Saturday, May 2nd, 1713:—

"Haddington, April 22nd.—This day, near this place, the Honourable Major-General Wightman, Commander of the Forces in North Britain, reviewed Her Majesty's Own Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by the Honourable Lieutenant-General Carpenter, and in his absence by Colonel Guest. They made a very handsome appearance, being well mounted, clothed and accoutred, the private men having on shoulder-belts laid all over with broad gold lace; their drummers had on Her Majesty's own liveries with blue feathers in their hats."

Queen Anne died on August 1st, 1714, and though the succession to the throne of Great Britain was insured to the Elector of Hanover by the prudent measures of the Privy Council, still a large portion of the northern parts of the kingdom were desirous of recalling the exiled family of the Stuarts. Serious riots broke out in Glasgow and its vicinity, and the Regiment was called upon to assist in quelling them.

King George I landed at Greenwich on September 18th, and as there was no Queen Consort on the throne, the Regiment was honoured with the distinguished title of

“ THE KING’S OWN REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.”

The Regiment marched from Scotland to the following stations on June 23rd, viz. : two troops to Wakefield, one to Doncaster, one to Barnsley, one to Ripon, and one to Stockton and Yarum. On September 3rd the “ King’s Own ” were again ordered to Scotland in consequence of the breaking out of the rebellion. On the death of Queen Anne, the Earl of Mar, Secretary of State for Scotland, was one of the first to declare for the House of Hanover, but not meeting with the encouragement he expected, he, in conjunction with some of the Highland clans, declared in August for the Pretender, and on September 6th formally proclaimed him at Aberdeen, Dundee, and Perth. In the meantime Government had made preparations to resist the expected rebellion, and Major-General Whetham was ordered to march with all the regular troops that could be spared to Stirling, so as to cover the approach to the capital. The “ King’s Own ” joined the camp on September 8th, and the troops were afterwards reviewed by the Duke of Argyll as Commander-in-Chief in Scotland. The next month was passed in various manœuvres, and the rebels were enabled to send a considerable force across the Forth, so as to endanger Edinburgh, and to capture Leith, the Duke being prevented sending more than a detachment to its assistance by the necessity of opposing the main body of the rebels under the Earl of Mar, who now imagined himself strong enough to carry into execution his design of marching into England to assist the parties already in rebellion in Lancashire.

On November 10th His Grace, having intelligence of the design of the rebels to endeavour to pass the Forth and to penetrate towards England, resolved to prevent them, and immediately gave orders to his troops to hold themselves in readiness. An order of battle was issued, in which the “ King’s Own ” and Kerr’s Dragoons (the Seventh) formed

the extreme left. According to that order the army marched from Stirling on the 12th and encamped on a rising ground to the east of Dumblain, between the town and Sheriffmuir. The enemy advanced to within two miles of the Royal army, and finding Dumblain preoccupied, drew up in order of battle.

On November 13th the Battle of Sheriffmuir was fought, when each party had one wing defeated and one victorious. The Duke finding himself outflanked, and that the morass on which his left rested had become passable through the frost, ordered a change of front, which, not being performed with precision, about six hundred Highlanders, surprised the infantry of that wing while in the act of forming, and put it into confusion. They were, however, unable to follow up their success, for the Dragoons, perceiving three squadrons of Horse opposed to them, one of which bore the Pretender's Royal Standard, called "The Restoration," charged and defeated them, capturing the standard. This compelled the Highlanders to halt, and the infantry retired in good order, though with loss. In the meantime the right wing of the Duke's army had driven the left of the rebels over the River Allan, so that each party had a partial success, and both claimed the victory; but all the advantage remained with the Duke of Argyll, who, besides the standard, had captured 6 pieces of cannon, 4 wagons, and a number of prisoners. On the 14th the Duke returned to Stirling to await the arrival of reinforcements from England, and the enemy drew off towards the north.

The Regiment lost on this occasion 7 men and 12 horses killed, and 1 sergeant, 8 men and 4 horses wounded.*

Whilst the Regiment was thus employed in Scotland its colonel (Lieut.-General Lord Carpenter) was in command of the forces hastily assembled to subdue the attempt of the Earl of Derwentwater, Lord Widdrington, and Mr. Forster to create a diversion in Lancashire. He succeeded in compelling them, to the number of 3,000, to capitulate in the town of Preston, on the very same day on which the Battle of Sheriffmuir was fought.

On January 9th, 1716, the Duke summoned a Council of War at Stirling, where an order of battle was promulgated, in which this Regiment was again placed on the left of the front line. Owing to the roads being rendered impassable by the snow, no advance was made till Tuesday, the 29th, when the whole army marched to Dumblain, and thence, on

* The Flying Post, December 6th, 1715.

the 30th, to Tullibardine. At one o'clock on the morning of February 1st the Duke, with his cavalry, entered Perth, where he was joined in the evening by his infantry. The next day he advanced to Errol and on the 5th, with all his cavalry, moved towards Brechin, General Cadogan leading the infantry to Aberbrothock. On the 8th Aberdeen was occupied, and it being ascertained that the Pretender had retired to France and that the rebel force had totally dispersed, the army went into winter quarters, the "King's Own Dragoons" being stationed at Elgin.

From this time until the year 1742 the "King's Own Dragoons" do not appear to have been engaged in any service of importance. They were usually stationed in the southern and western counties of England, but occasionally occupied quarters for short periods in Scotland.

In 1718 the establishment was reduced to ten men per troop.

In 1719 the Regiment mustered only 186 men.

Twenty-one men were added to the strength in the year 1720, making a total of 207.

The same numbers were mustered in 1721 and in 1722.

The establishment was augmented, in 1723, to 333 men, at which number it remained, with an alteration of only six men, until ordered to hold itself in readiness to embark for Holland in 1727, as part of the complement of 10,000 men which England had engaged to furnish the States, on which occasion the establishment of the Regiment was augmented from six to nine troops, 542 men, including officers.* No embarkation, however, took place.

King George I died on June 11th, and was succeeded by his son, George II.

The establishment continued unaltered in 1728, but was reduced in the following year to six troops—309 men.†

General Lord Carpenter died on February 10th, 1732, and the Colonelcy of the "King's Own Dragoons" was conferred, on May 29th, upon Major-General Philip Honeywood, from the Eleventh Dragoons.

An augmentation to the establishment of the Regiment was made in 1738, but to what extent is not recorded.

In the year 1739, the breaking out of a war with Spain occasioned general orders to be issued for recruiting the army, and the establishment of the "King's Own Dragoons" was increased to 435 men. In the summer the Regiment was

* Warrant dated January 31st, 1726-7.

† Warrant dated November 20th, 1729.

encamped on Hounslow Heath, where it was several times reviewed by the Duke of Cumberland.

During the summer of 1740 the Regiment was encamped in Windsor Forest.

In 1741 the "King's Own Dragoons," with several other regiments, amounting nearly to ten thousand men, including a train of artillery, were ordered to prepare for embarkation for foreign service. In July the force encamped on ground cleared expressly for it, on Lexton Heath, near Colchester. The embarkation did not take place, and after a few weeks the troops went into quarters in the various towns in the neighbourhood.

War was now raging on the Continent, the King of France and the Elector of Bavaria having united to deprive the Archduchess Maria Theresa of her hereditary dominions. In 1742 His Britannic Majesty sent 16,000 British troops to Flanders to make a diversion in favour of the Austrians. The "King's Own Dragoons" was one of the corps selected for this service, and after being reviewed on Blackheath by the King, attended by the Duke of Cumberland, it embarked at Woolwich and Deptford, its Colonel, Lieut.-General Honeywood, taking the command of the expedition until the arrival of Field-Marshal the Earl of Stair. After landing at Ostend the Regiment advanced a few leagues up the country, but all active operations were prevented by the tardiness of the Dutch.

Early in 1743 the British troops moved from their cantonments towards the Rhine; the "King's Own Dragoons" and four companies of the Foot Guards formed the advance-guard of the army, and were at St. Troud, in the province of Limburg, on February 9th; on the 11th they resumed their march for Germany. In May the Regiment, with the Inniskilling Dragoons and four battalions of Foot Guards, formed a detached camp a little below the town of Höchst, in the Duchy of Nassau on the Maine, and was afterwards encamped at Aschaffenburg, in Franconia, a town situate on a hill on the side of the Maine.

In April Lieut.-General Honeywood was removed to the First Dragoon Guards, and the Colonelcy of the "King's Own Dragoons" was conferred upon Brigadier-General Humphrey Bland, from the Thirteenth Dragoons.

In order to prevent a junction between the English army and the Austrians, under Prince Charles of Lorraine, Louis XV sent Marshal Noailles, with 60,000 men, against the Earl of Stair, and another army under Marshal Coigny to oppose Prince Charles.

King George II having left England towards the end of May, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, landed at Helvoetsluys on June 2nd and joined the army on the 9th, when he found his forces under considerable embarrassment, from the French having possessed themselves of some of the principal posts on the Maine and intercepted communication with Frankfort, by which the supplies of provisions and forage for the army were obstructed. Under these circumstances His Majesty resolved to march to Hanau, where a reinforcement of 12,000 Hessians and Hanoverians had arrived, and at daybreak on June 16th (O.S.) the troops commenced their march along the banks of the Maine, but scarcely had they proceeded three leagues when it was ascertained that the enemy had crossed the river, and was drawn up near Dettingen to dispute the march of the army.

The Allies were immediately formed for action, with their left on the river and their right extending to a wood, in which the baggage was placed. Shortly afterwards the action commenced, when Lieut.-General Clayton, who commanded the left wing of infantry, requested some squadrons to cover his flank. The "King's Own Dragoons" were ordered to this important post, where they suffered severely, being exposed for three hours to the fire of the French batteries, as well from their front as from the other side of the river, which commanded their flank and rear. At length the Regiment was led forward, and encountering nine squadrons of Household Cavalry, the élite of the French army, charged these celebrated horsemen with a degree of gallantry truly astonishing. British valour was most conspicuously displayed; though overmatched with numbers and nearly surrounded by enemies, the "King's Own Dragoons" were seen nobly contending for victory, and mingled in close fight with their antagonists; the swift motion of their glittering sabres showed with what vehemence they fought for the honour of their king and country. They cut through their opponents there several times, distinguishing themselves in the most signal manner under the eye of their Sovereign, and contributing materially to the victory gained on that occasion. Their loss was, however, great. Of the three cornets who bore the standards two were wounded, and the third, Mr. Child, brother of Lord Castlemaine, had two horses killed under him. The standards were totally destroyed by shot and sabre-cuts, and one of them was only preserved from capture by the heroism of a private in the Regiment, named Thomas Brown, a native of

Kirkleatham, in Yorkshire. This gallant soldier, on the cornet dropping the standard in consequence of receiving a wound on the wrist, attempted to dismount in order to recover it, but in so doing lost two fingers of his bridle-hand by a sabre cut, and his horse ran away with him to the rear of the French lines. Whilst endeavouring to regain his regiment he perceived the standard, which the French had succeeded in capturing by overwhelming numbers, being conveyed to the rear in the custody of a gendarme. This man he attacked and killed, caught the standard as it fell, and fixing it between his leg and the saddle, succeeded in cutting his way back through the ranks of the enemy, receiving, in so doing, seven wounds in his head, face, and body, besides which three balls passed through his hat.*

A letter in the *Gazette* of July 16th states that "In this action Ligonier's Horse (the Seventh Dragoon Guards) and the 'Third Dragoons' suffered most, and gained great reputation." Another letter, from an officer in Colonel Pier's Foot (the Welsh Fusiliers), dated, Camp near Hanau, June 19th, 1743, says :—"General Bland's regiment suffered severely, having lost one-half, I do believe. Philip Honeywood, their major, received five wounds, and lay six hours stripped on the field of battle! There is no hope of his recovery."

Extract of a letter from General Bland, dated June 19th, 1743 :—

"On the 16th instant the King gained a battle over the French army, who crossed the river Maine between Hanau and Dettingen, and cut off our communication with Hanau, from whence we had our provisions and bread, and afterwards advanced to attack us on the march; on which we immediately drew up in order of battle all our English Infantry, except a brigade of Guards, which made the rear-guard (as the greatest danger was apprehended from thence, though it proved otherwise), with a part of the Austrians making a second line, the ground being so narrow between the river Maine and the mountains as not to admit of more than twenty-two or twenty-three battalions in front, with some Cavalry, of which my regiment was a part, so that in some places we had a third line of Foot supported by two

* Two engravings of this brave man were published—one representing him in the act of preserving the standard, and the other a half figure. He recovered from his wounds in about six weeks; and, as a reward for his gallantry, he was promoted to the post of a private gentleman in the Life Guards, an appointment which, at that time, was usually obtained by purchase.

or three lines of Horse ; but our front line of Foot behaved so well that we had no occasion to employ the second, for, from the beginning of the action (which lasted about three hours, occasioned by the difficulty of the woods where the French were posted), they gained on them, forcing them three different times to retire, and at last to quit the field of battle and repass the river with great precipitation, in which a great many were drowned.

“ What the loss on their side is I do not yet know ; only that ours is not very considerable from the length of the action, my regiment having lost more than all the English Cavalry, being exposed all the time to a battery of the enemy’s twelve-pounders, and towards the end of the action obliged to charge nine squadrons of the Household of France, through which they forced their way three different times ; and though they were outnumbered in the first charge three to one, yet they thought it much less dangerous than the cannonading they stood for upwards of two hours. My regiment was sustained by Lord Stair’s Dragoons, the Blues, and Honeywood’s Horse, so that few or none of the Musketeers and the rest of the French squadrons escaped, about thirty of the Musketeers and officers of distinction being taken prisoners, and the greatest part of the others being killed.

“ Lieutenant-General Clayton was killed ; the Duke of Cumberland, who commanded as Major-General on the left of the first line, was shot in the leg ; and Brigadier Huske in the foot. These were all the general officers of the English that were killed or wounded. Colonel Pier is dangerously wounded, with several other field officers, amongst whom poor Major Honeywood is of the number.*

“ My usual good fortune attended me, having only lost the horse I rode, which was shot close by the King in the first fire ; and not being able to find any of my grooms, I attended His Majesty on foot during the whole action, who had likewise dismounted and put himself at the head of the Foot, and kept close to the front line during the fight, which animated our troops to such a degree that double the number of the French could not have beat them.”

* Major Philip Honeywood received five wounds ; he was thought dead, and was stripped, and in that state lay six hours on the field of battle. He was, with Captain Brown and Lieutenant Robinson, reported dead, but all three recovered. We learn from a private letter from General Bland, published in the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, that all his officers were wounded except two, but they gallantly refused to be reported so, and remained with the Regiment.

The loss of the " King's Own Dragoons " was :

Killed—1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 2 drummers, 38 privates, and 141 horses.

Wounded—1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 cornets, 3 quartermasters, 6 sergeants, 5 drummers, 86 privates, and fifty horses.*

Officers killed—Lieutenant Robert Bailey.

Officers wounded—Major Honeywood, dangerously ; Captain Brown, dangerously ; Lieutenant Robinson, dangerously ; Cornets Dawson, Monteath, dangerously (since dead), and O'Carrol.

It was reckoned the enemy lost eight thousand, and that the loss of the allies amounted to about two thousand five hundred.

The victory was most decisive. The French were completely defeated in their attempt, and were compelled to recross the Maine with the loss of many standards, colours, and four pairs of kettle-drums.

The " King's Own Dragoons " passed the night near the field of battle, surrounded by their ensanguined trophies ; and having marched to Hanau on the following day, were encamped, for some time, on the banks of the little river Kinzig, whence they advanced with the army, in the early part of August, for the Rhine ; and having crossed that river above Mentz, were employed in operations in West Germany, where the army was joined by the Dutch auxiliaries. The enemy's entrenchments at Germersheim, in the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, were afterwards destroyed, but no general engagement occurred ; and in the middle of October the army repassed the Rhine and marched back to the Netherlands in eight divisions.† The Royals, Greys, and " King's Own Dragoons," with the Scots Highlanders, forming the first division, proceeded through the Duchy of Nassau, the Provinces of Limburg, Liege, and South Brabant, to Brussels, where they arrived on the 16th of

* The loss of the " King's Own Dragoons " was equal to that of the whole of the other Cavalry regiments, excepting Ligonier's Horse (Seventh Dragoon Guards).

In 1832 His Majesty King William IV. presented a standard to the " Blues," having the word " Dettingen " inscribed thereon.

† It is said that when the King reviewed his army, previous to leaving it in 1743, he noticed the deficiency in the ranks of the " Third," by sharply asking whose regiment it was, and what had become of the remainder of it. " Please, your Majesty," was the reply of General Bland, " it is my regiment, and I believe the remainder of it is at Dettingen."

November, and on the following day continued their march for West Flanders, to pass the winter in quarters at Ghent.

Notwithstanding its severe loss, the Regiment remained in Belgium ; being joined in the spring of 1744 by a number of recruits from England, it took the field, and in June it formed part of the army encamped on the banks of the Scheldt, near Oudenarde, in East Flanders. During the summer it was employed in operations in the province of Hainault, and in levying contributions in the French territory towards Lisle. In October it marched into quarters at Ghent. By the muster-rolls for this year we find its numbers were 538.

After leaving their winter quarters about the middle of April, 1745, the " King's Own Dragoons," were encamped a short time near Brussels, where they were reviewed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. They were afterwards assembled with the army at Soignies. The French having collected a numerous army and besieged Tournay, the Duke of Cumberland resolved to attempt the relief of that fortress ; the army accordingly advanced, and on the April 28th took post at Leuse. On the following day a squadron of the regiment was employed, with other troops, in driving back the enemy's advanced posts, and on the 30th the Battle of Fontenoy took place, when the gallant efforts and brilliant success of the British were rendered unavailing by the failure of the Dutch.

The confederate troops advanced in three columns, and when opposite the French, who were commanded by Count Saxe, formed line, covered by twelve squadrons of English cavalry. Prince Waldeck, with the Dutch troops, then attacked the French posted in the village of Fontenoy ; and Brigadier Ingoldsby, with four battalions, was ordered to attack a masked battery above the village of Vezont, while the Duke of Cumberland led the British and Hanoverian Infantry against the enemy's centre. The troops were led forward with the greatest bravery. The English battalions advanced in face of the enemy's fire, driving back the French three times, who returned to the charge with the same ardour ; yet British valour prevailed ; but the Dutch having failed upon Fontenoy, and Brigadier Ingoldsby not having taken the battery near Vezont, the English Infantry was exposed to a most destructive cross fire, and the slaughter was immense. After an action of several hours, the " King's Own Dragoons," with other cavalry, were ordered forward, and they charged the enemy with their accustomed daring, but under such disadvantageous circum-

stances that their manly efforts only retarded the fate of the day. The Duke of Cumberland ordered a retreat, and the army marched to the vicinity of Aeth. The enemy had great advantage in numbers, in artillery, and in the favourable ground they occupied. The allies lost no honour, though compelled to retire.

In this engagement the casualties in the "King's Own Dragoons" were:—

Killed—9 private men and 28 horses.

Wounded—1 captain, 1 quarter-master, 14 private men, and 34 horses.

Missing—1 cornet, 2 non-commissioned officers, 15 private men, and 23 horses.

Captain Wade and Quartermaster Corbidge wounded, and Cornet Bland missing.

The Regiment was afterwards encamped on the banks of the Dender, near Lessines, from whence it proceeded with the army, on June 30th, to Grammont, in West Flanders, and was subsequently encamped before Brussels.

In the meantime Charles Edward, eldest son of the Pretender, had arrived in Scotland, and being joined by several of the Highland clans, he asserted his father's pretensions to the throne. There being few troops in Scotland at this time, the rebellion soon made alarming progress, when orders were given for the return of several regiments from the Continent, and the "King's Own Dragoons" were among the first troops sent home.

Having embarked at Williamstadt, the Regiment, after a boisterous passage, arrived in the River Thames on October 25th, landed, and at once proceeded towards the north. On November 1st it joined the army of Lieut.-General Sir John Ligonier, then assembled at Lichfield. On the advance of the rebels towards Derby the Regiment formed part of the army commanded by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and when the Highlanders retreated towards Scotland it was sent in pursuit. It left Lichfield on this service on December 9th; on the 11th it was at Macclesfield, on the 13th at Wigan, and on the evening of the 19th, after ten hours' march, it arrived at Clifton Moor, three miles from Penrith. At the same time the rearguard of the rebel army, consisting of two battalions of Highlanders and some Hussars, occupied the village, and lined the hedges on both sides of the road.

The sun had set; the shades of evening were gathering over the little village of Clifton, and distant objects were scarcely discernible, when the "King's Own Dragoons,"

and a few detachments from other corps forming the advance-guard of the royal army, having dismounted, proceeded in compact order to attack the rebels. As the troops approached the enclosures the Highlanders opened a sharp fire, which re-echoed along the vale, and was soon answered by volleys of musketry from the Dragoons. After several rounds the "King's Own" were ordered to retire a few paces, when the Highlanders, mistaking this for a flight, raised a loud shout and rushed forward with sword and pistol, but they were well received by the Dragoons with their broadswords and a fierce combat ensued, hand to hand, both sides displaying great bravery. Some of the Highlanders broke their swords on the steel caps of the Dragoons, when they drew their daggers and continued the fight with great obstinacy. Eventually, however, the Dragoons proved victorious, and the rebels made a precipitate retreat to Penrith. The loss of the King's forces on this occasion was twelve men killed and twenty-five wounded, including four officers of the "King's Own Dragoons," viz., Lieut.-Colonel Honeywood,* Captain East and Cornets Owen and Hamilton. The rebels had about twenty killed, and Captain Hamilton, of the Hussars, with about seventy men, taken prisoners.†

* The sword of Lieut.-Colonel Honeywood, who led the attack at the affair of Clifton Moor, was, on that officer being cut down, taken possession of by the Chief of the Macphersons, which clan formed part of the rearguard of the rebel army. It is still in existence.

† "Lord George Murray, who always commanded the rearguard of the rebels, took possession of a village called Clifton, two miles short of Penrith, and ordered Colonels John Stuart and Clunie Macpherson, with their regiments, supported by the Macdonalds of Keppoch, to take post at the bottom of the moor, where they were covered by the hedges and ditches. There were also some Hussars in the village who had just come from Lowther Hall.

"About an hour after sunset the King's troops appeared upon the moor, and three hundred of Colonel Honeywood's Dragoons dismounted and marched forward to attack the rebels, who fired from behind the hedges. After a few volleys the Dragoons were ordered to retire a few paces, when the Highlanders, mistaking this for a flight, rushed forward with sword and pistol, but were well received by the Dragoons, who had drawn their swords. Now the shouts began, the clashing of swords is heard, the pistols are fired, and the event seems doubtful. Some of the rebels' swords broke upon the steel caps of the Dragoons, whereupon they draw their daggers and fight with great obstinacy.

"Thus they continue for about an hour, when the rebels, observing the resolution of the Dragoons, retired across the ditch with precipitation, and carried consternation to Penrith. Such was the skirmish at Clifton, in which twelve of the Dragoons were slain and twenty-four wounded. On the side of the rebels were slain twenty and seventy taken prisoners."—*History of the Rebellion*.

The " King's Own Dragoons " marched in pursuit of the rebels to Carlisle, and were stationed near the town during the siege, which was terminated by the surrender of the place on December 30th.

On February 14th, 1746, the Regiment was detached to Dundee, and was in Major-General Bland's brigade at the Battle of Culloden, on April 16th, where the rebels, headed by the young Pretender, Prince Charles, were totally defeated with great slaughter, while the loss of the King's troops, who were commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, did not far exceed two hundred men.

The rebellion in Scotland ended with the Battle of Culloden, and the Regiment returned to England, where it was employed for some time in guarding the rebel prisoners at York, after which it again proceeded to Flanders, where it remained until the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, April 30th, 1748, when it returned to England, and was quartered at Bury St. Edmunds, its establishment being reduced to 285.

A regulation was issued on July 1st, 1751, relative to the clothing and standards of the several regiments, from which the following particulars have been extracted, as concerning the " King's Own Dragoons " :

Coats—Scarlet ; double breasted, without lappels ; lined with light blue ; slit sleeves turned up with light blue ; the button-holes worked with narrow yellow lace ; the buttons of yellow metal, set on three and three ; a long slash pocket in each skirt, and a yellow worsted aiguillette on the right shoulder.

Waistcoat and breeches—light blue.

Hats—bound with gold lace, and ornamented with a yellow metal hoop and a black cockade.

Boots—of jacked leather.

Cloaks—of scarlet cloth, with a light blue collar, and lined with light blue shalloon ; the buttons set on three and three upon yellow frogs or loops, with a light blue stripe down the centre.

Horse furniture—of light blue cloth, the holster-caps and housings having a border of royal lace, with a red stripe down the centre, the White Horse within the Garter embroidered on each corner of the housing, and on the holster-caps the King's cipher and crown, with III. D. underneath.

Officers—distinguished by gold lace, their coats and waistcoats bound with gold embroidery, the button-holes worked with gold, and a crimson silk sash worn across the left shoulder.

Quartermasters—to wear a crimson sash round the waist.

Sergeants—to have narrow gold lace on the cuffs, pockets, and shoulder-straps; gold shoulder-knots or aiguillettes, and yellow and light blue worsted sashes tied round the waist.

Drummers and hautboys—clothed in scarlet coats, lined with light blue, and ornamented with royal lace, with a blue stripe down the centre, their waistcoat and breeches of blue cloth.

Guidons—the first, or King's guidon to be of crimson silk, embroidered and fringed with gold and silver; in the centre the rose and thistle conjoined, and crown over them, with the motto *Dieu et mon Droit* underneath; the White Horse in a compartment in the first and fourth corners, and III. D. in gold characters on a light blue ground in a compartment in the second and third quarters. The second and third guidons to be of light blue silk; in the centre the White Horse within the Garter, on a crimson ground, and motto *Nec aspera terrent*; the White Horse on a scarlet ground in the first and fourth compartments; and III. D., within a wreath of roses and thistles upon a scarlet ground in the second and third compartments.

On July 8th, 1752, the Colonelcy of the "Third, or King's Own Dragoons" was conferred upon James Lord Tyrawley, from the Fourteenth Dragoons, vice Lieut.-General Bland, removed to the First Dragoon Guards.

In June, 1753, the Regiment was quartered as follows: viz., three troops at Colchester, one at Maidstone, one at Faversham, and one at Dover and Deal. In December one troop was at Sevenoaks, one at Tunbridge, one at Maidstone, one at Ashford, one at Folkestone, and one at Dover.

In December, 1754, the Regiment was broken up into half troops, and employed on coast duty, being scattered along the sea-coast from Shoreham to the Isle of Wight.

On April 8th, 1755, Lord Tyrawley was removed to the Second Foot Guards; and George Earl of Albemarle was appointed to the Colonelcy of the "King's Own Dragoons" from the Twentieth Foot. In this year the regiment was quartered at Lewes and Colchester.

In January, 1756, the "King's Own," in common with other regiments of Dragoons and Dragoon Guards, received the addition, novel in the British service, of a Light Troop, which is said to have "practised the lance with great effect and success." The warrant for raising the Light Troop is dated January 29th, 1756, the troop to consist of—1 captain,

1 lieutenant, 1 cornet, 1 quartermaster, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 drummers, 60 light dragoons.

In July the Regiment marched to Reading, Henley and Wokingham, and in December to Northampton, Thrapston, Wellingborough and Towcester.

In June and July, 1757, four troops mustered at Stratford Camp, and three at Manchester. In December the Regiment was quartered at Amersham, Great Marlow, Henley and High Wycombe.

In June, 1758, the "King's Own Dragoons" (except the Light Troop) had quarters at Guildford, Dorking, Godalming, Midhurst and Farnham. Early in May the Light Troop, commanded by Captain St. Leger, was ordered into camp on Southsea Common, with the Light Troops of eight other regiments,* the whole forming a brigade under the command of Colonel George Augustus Eliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield), of the Horse Grenadier Guards, intended, with other troops, for a descent on the coast of France, with which country there had been war since June 9th, 1756. The troops embarked on May 19th, sailed on June 1st, and arrived on the French coast so as to land at Cuncalle Bay on the 5th. The Light Troops moved forward on the evening of the following day towards St. Maloes; the main body on the 7th encamped at Paramé, the Light Troops forming the advance-guard and encamping about a mile from the town.

As soon as night fell, the pickets and Light Dragoons were detached against the harbour and suburbs of St. Servan, being ordered, if possible, to destroy the stores. This object they effected with equal judgment and determination, setting fire to the storehouses and vessels in the harbour, together with the magazines of tar, pitch, rope, etc., etc., so completely performing their work as totally to ruin the whole of the marine stores, and to destroy one man-of-war of fifty guns, one of thirty-six, and all the privateers, some of thirty guns each. The vessels destroyed amounted to upwards of one hundred sail, and the fire continued to rage all night. The Light Dragoons afterwards advanced to the town of Dol, where in several slight affairs they showed great zeal and activity. On the 11th the troops re-embarked, and the fleet sailed on the 16th, remaining, however, some time longer on the coast of France,

* The Light Troops of the following regiments were employed in this expedition, viz.: First and Third Dragoon Guards; First, Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth and Eleventh Regiments of Dragoons. Also nine battalions of infantry.

watching for another opportunity to land. This being rendered impracticable by the weather the fleet returned to England, and arrived at Spithead on July 1st. The Light Troops remained at Portsmouth for some time, and many experiments were made with boats of different constructions, in order to ascertain the practicability of landing men and horses in rough weather.

Preparations were made for a second expedition, and in the beginning of August the brigade of Light Dragoons was again embarked. On the 6th a landing was effected in the Bay des Marées, in the face of an adverse force, drawn up to oppose the debarkation of the British troops, and on the following day Cherbourg was taken, when the fortifications, which had recently been improved at an immense expense, were destroyed, together with the vessels in the harbour. After remaining on the French coast ten days the troops re-embarked, taking with them the brass cannon and mortars captured at Cherbourg, as trophies of their success. The expedition then sailed to St. Lunar, on the coast of Brittany, where the troops disembarked and made an incursion into the adjacent country ; on the second day the British had advanced as far as the village of Matignon, where several skirmishes took place between the outposts and the enemy. No advantage having resulted from this enterprise, the troops re-embarked, but before this could be accomplished, the enemy brought up a large body of troops and attacked the rearguard with such vigour that the Infantry, of which it was composed, sustained considerable loss. The expedition then returned to England, and the troops went into winter quarters, the Light Troop of the "Third" at Maidenhead, the Regiment, in December, being quartered at Reading, Newbury, Henley, and Wallingford.

So completely had the Light Troops answered the expectations entertained of them, that in 1759 the first English regiment of Light Dragoons (the present Fifteenth Hussars) was raised under Brigadier-General Eliott ; and in June each Light Troop received an augmentation of one lieutenant, one sergeant, and twenty-nine privates. On November 7th the "King's Own Dragoons" marched to Hounslow, Brentford, Richmond, Uxbridge, and the Light Troop to Windsor.

On June 21st, 1760,* the Regiment received orders to

* In April, 1760, Lieut.-Colonel Dalrymple, of the "King's Own Dragoons," published an essay dedicated to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (afterwards George III), on the raising, arming, clothing and disciplining of the British Cavalry and Infantry, in which the reintroduction of Cuirassiers and Lancers was recommended.

prepare for embarkation for Germany, to join the army of Prince Ferdinand. Subsequently these orders were countermanded, and in July the "King's Own Dragoons" were mustered at Hounslow, Staines, Uxbridge, Epping, Brentwood, and Tunbridge.

King George II died at Kensington on October 25th, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III.

In June, 1761, the Regiment was quartered at Colchester, Epping, Witham, and Turnham, whence it marched to Scotland, but returned to England to attend the coronation of their Majesties, King George III and Queen Charlotte, which took place in London on September 22nd. In December the Regiment was stationed at Hounslow, Uxbridge, Colnbrook, Staines and Richmond. It occupied the same quarters in June, 1762, but in December it was at Chelmsford, Braintree, Witham, Brentwood, and Putney.

Twenty-nine privates of the Light Troop were reduced on January 14th, 1763, and peace having been restored on February 10th by the Treaty of Fontainebleau, the troop was disbanded on April 15th. Eight men per troop were afterwards equipped as Light Dragoons, and continued to form part of the Regiment, on the same principle as light companies of infantry battalions. No change took place in the quarters of the Regiment till June, when it lay at York, and remained there till the spring of 1764, when it marched to Scotland, and occupied Dalkeith, Leith, Haddington, Musselburgh, and Linlithgow. In November orders were received for remounting with long-tailed horses. The Regiment was originally so mounted, the fashion of the short dock was introduced a few years after the Revolution of 1688, but the practice did not become general until about 1709.

In 1765 the Regiment lay at Coventry and Warwick, and in the next year it passed the summer at Reading, where it was reviewed on May 10th, afterwards taking up winter quarters at Dorchester, Blandford, and Sherborne. At this time the drummers on the establishment were ordered to be replaced by trumpeters.

The "King's Own Dragoons" were employed on coast duty in 1767 and 1768, the first year in Kent and Sussex, headquarters being at Lewes; in the second, in Suffolk and Essex, the headquarters at Ipswich.

Five troops lay at York and one at Hull in 1769, and in the next year the Regiment marched to Scotland, headquarters and three troops being stationed at Hamilton, and one each at Linlithgow, Irvine, and Kilmarnock.

In the year 1771, two troops were quartered at Preston, two at Warrington, one at Blackburn, and one at Wigan; the Regiment having returned to England in the spring.

In 1772, three troops lay at Worcester, one at Pershore, one at Bromsgrove, and one at outquarters. On October 24th the Colonelcy was conferred upon the Hon. Charles Fitzroy (afterwards Lord Southampton),* from the Fourteenth Dragoons, in succession to the Earl of Albemarle deceased.

In June, 1773, the Regiment was employed in aid of the revenue service on the coast of Kent, with its headquarters at Canterbury.

Three troops were quartered at Northampton, two at Boston, and one at Sleaford, in 1774.

The Regiment again marched to Scotland, in April, 1775; it was at Retford in August; and in the autumn it took up quarters at Haddington, Dalkeith, and Musselburgh. In December one troop was detached as far as Wakefield, in Yorkshire; and in the spring of 1776, the whole Regiment followed to the south, three troops being quartered at Coventry, two at Lichfield, and one at Warwick.

In 1777 the "King's Own Dragoons" were reviewed at Newbury, and afterwards took up winter quarters at Blandford, Dorchester, and Sherborne, two troops at each place.

In April, 1778, the Regiment was ordered to Salisbury to be reviewed, whence it proceeded to Suffolk, and encamped on Culford Heath, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Warde, finally going into winter quarters, three troops at Doncaster, two at Stamford, and one at Grantham.

For many years the Regiment had been in possession of a pair of kettle-drums, in consequence of having taken them from the enemy; and, on December 25th an additional man and horse were placed upon the establishment, being granted by His Majesty in compliance with the following Memorial:—

"To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Barrington, His Majesty's Secretary at War, &c., &c., &c.

"The Memorial of Lieutenant-General Charles Fitzroy, Colonel of the Third, King's Own Regiment of Dragoons,

"Represents,

"That the sixth trumpeter being a kettle-drummer is a

* On his appointment, his lady presented to the Regiment a *silver collar*, engraved with military devices, to be worn by the kettle-drummer. This ornament is still preserved in the Regiment.

great inconveniency, one troop always remaining without a trumpeter. The kettle-drums being a mark of distinction allowed by royal favour, as it is reported, for having taken them from the enemy at the Battle of Aghrim, your memorialist humbly prays that you will represent it to His Majesty, that an additional trumpeter may be allowed, as in the Royal Irish Regiment of Dragoons, and other regiments having kettle-drums."*

[REPLY.]

"WAR OFFICE,

"13th June, 1778.

"Sir,—Having had the honour to receive your application for the allowance of a kettle-drummer upon the establishment of your regiment, and having laid the same before the King, I have the honour to acquaint you His Majesty was pleased to approve of your request, and to direct that the pay of a kettle-drummer shall be provided for accordingly, from Christmas next, the establishment for this year having been some time since made out and signed.

"BARRINGTON.

"TO LIEUT.-GENERAL FITZROY."

In the spring of the year 1779, the men of the "King's Own," who were equipped as Light Dragoons, were incorporated with detachments from other corps into a regiment, which was numbered the Twenty-first Light Dragoons. In June the headquarters were at Lewes; in December at Chichester.

In consequence of the alarming riots in London in 1780, the Regiment was ordered thither, and was quartered about Islington, furnishing the picquets in Portman Square during the trial of Lord George Gordon, and having a party stationed in Apsley House, then the property of Lord Chancellor Bathurst.

Early in 1781 the Regiment was reviewed in Hyde Park by His Majesty; it afterwards marched into Suffolk, and was stationed in July at Bury St. Edmunds, Sudbury, Melford, and Lavenham.

In 1782, two troops were at Derby, two at Leicester, and two at Nottingham, thence proceeding in the autumn to Manchester.

* Notwithstanding this document, there is every reason for believing that the kettle-drums were taken at Dettingen, and not at Aghrim. Every endeavour has been made to discover positive information on the subject, without success. It appears from official documents that four pairs of kettle-drums were captured at Dettingen; but there is no mention of any taken at Aghrim.

The Regiment mustered at Manchester in April, 1783, and after the spring inspection, it marched to Durham and Newcastle-on-Tyne. In September it assembled for inspection at Durham, and then returned to its old quarters for the winter.

The "King's Own Dragoons," for the third time in fourteen years, entered Scotland in 1784, and took up their old quarters at Dalkeith, Leith, and Haddington. Here they were inspected by Major-General Mackay, and soon after a troop was detached to Dumfries.

In July, 1785, the whole Regiment was again at Manchester, and thence in 1786 it proceeded to Worcester, which then was a general place of inspection for cavalry. After being reviewed by Major-General Philipson, the Regiment remained at Worcester for about six weeks, when it went into winter quarters, three troops at Hereford, two at Ludlow, and one at Leominster.

In May, 1787, the Regiment assembled at Hereford, to be inspected by Major-General Douglas. It was now ordered, on the rumour of a Russian armament, to hold itself in readiness to join any force that might be assembled, but nothing taking place, it went into winter quarters at Dorchester, Blandford, and Poole.

In April, 1788, the same quarters were occupied by the Regiment; it then proceeded to Salisbury, was there reviewed, and subsequently quartered at Winchester.

Early in 1789, it marched to Reading, and was reviewed by His Majesty on Ashford Common. It then moved to Ipswich, where it remained until the following year, and after being inspected at Stamford it went into winter quarters at York and Lincoln.

All the troops assembled at York for inspection in the spring of 1791, and then again marched to Scotland, where the Regiment remained for two years quartered at Dumfries, during which period it was twice inspected by Major-General Leslie.

In the spring of 1793 the "King's Own Dragoons" received an order to augment three troops. Having quitted Scotland, they went to Manchester, where they remained but a short time, and then proceeded to Birmingham. From this place four troops, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Waller, were sent back to Scotland, in consequence of serious riots in that part of the Kingdom.

In 1794 a squadron from the troops in England, and one troop from those in Scotland, were ordered to embark for service on the Continent. The troop in Scotland marched

a stage or two, when it was directed to return, owing to the disturbed state of the country. The squadron in England embarked at Blackwall, and was actually at sea when recalled by a King's cutter. It landed and proceeded to Watford.

The four troops returned from Scotland in 1795, having had most harassing duty for two winters. At this period the "King's Own Dragoons" were called upon to furnish 100 men towards forming a regiment of cavalry for service in the West Indies. The newly formed regiment was numbered the "Twenty-sixth Light Dragoons."*

In the spring of 1796 the whole Regiment assembled at Salisbury under Lord Cathcart; thence it proceeded to the camp at Weymouth, afterwards taking up quarters for the winter at Exeter.

On March 23rd, 1797, the Colonelcy of the "King's Own Dragoons" was conferred upon Major-General Francis Lascelles, from the Eighth Dragoons, in succession to Lord Southampton, deceased. During the summer the Regiment was again encamped at Weymouth; and on the breaking up of the camp it marched to Northampton, where the ninth troop was reduced.

In May, 1798, the Regiment marched to Nottingham, where an entire change took place in the arms and clothing; the long skirt was abolished, and, instead of the musket and brace of large pistols before used, the men received the carbine and single pistol.

On June 10th, 1799, the Regiment marched to form part of the cavalry camp on Swinley Downs, near Windsor, at which place it received orders to join the armament under Lieut.-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, then about to proceed to the Helder. These orders were countermanded, and at the breaking up of the camp the Regiment marched to Reading. During the time of encampment Lieut.-Colonel Callow,* of the "King's Own Dragoons," obtained the appointment of Deputy-Governor of Quebec, and was succeeded in the command by Lieut.-Colonel Waller. On September 4th General Sir Charles Grey, from the Eighth Dragoons, succeeded to the Colonelcy in room of General Lascelles, deceased. At this period the tails of the horses were again shortened, having been worn of the natural length since 1764.

* This regiment served with distinction in Egypt, Portugal, Spain, Flanders, and France. In 1803 its number was changed to the Twenty-Third. In 1816 it was constituted a corps of Lancers, and was disbanded in 1817.

† This officer entered the service July 26th, 1768.

In February, 1800, the Regiment marched to Trowbridge, but remained there only a few weeks, and then proceeded to Chester to be reviewed. At this place an augmentation of two troops took effect, making a total of ten. On September 22nd the "King's Own" moved into Lancashire, thence to Carlisle, and in December to Scotland. The headquarters were established at Hamilton, but three troops, under the command of Major Wade, were detached to Carlisle and Penrith. The Regiment was inspected at Hamilton by Major-Generals Erskine and Vyse, and the system of casting horses annually was now first adopted.

It was considered the privilege of the "King's Own Dragoons" to have black horses exclusively; therefore, those that had the slightest shade of any other colour, were sent to other corps, none but black horses being retained, with the exception of one white for the kettle-drums.

After the Peace of Amiens, which took place on March 27th, 1802, two troops were reduced; the number of men in the others being also reduced from 100 each to 64. On August 11th the "King's Own" embarked at Port Patrick for Ireland, and proceeded to Dundalk.*

In the spring of 1803 the "King's Own Dragoons" marched to Belturbet. Here they were inspected by Major-General Sir James Afleck, and were actively employed in patrolling the country during the excitement occasioned by the disturbances in Dublin, to which place the Regiment proceeded in March, 1804, and was quartered in the Royal Barracks.†

On April 5th, 1805, the first division of the regiment, followed immediately by the remainder, embarked for England and sailed for Liverpool; thence marching to Nottingham, where it remained for two years, the second year's halt being at the express request of the magistrates of that town and Louth.

* The last and the only time the Regiment was in Ireland, previous to 1802, was during the war from 1689 to 1692.

† Lieut.-Colonel (afterwards General) Godfrey Basil Mundy, who had been promoted in 1795 to a Lieutenancy in the "Third Dragoons," was advanced to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Regiment on July 2nd, 1803, and continued in the command of it until July 2nd, 1812, when ill health obliged him to relinquish the cavalry service, and to exchange to the infantry. In the year 1804, a collection of standing orders for the "Third King's Own Dragoons" was compiled and issued by Lieut.-Colonel Mundy, in which the duties of every rank of officer and non-commissioned officer, as well as private soldier, in all situations of service, whether at home or abroad, were ably and minutely defined; and in which the officers and soldiers were urgently recommended to devote their hours of leisure to the study of their profession.

The nation had been at war with France since April 29th, 1803, and two additional troops were now added to the establishment of the "King's Own Dragoons."

The Regiment marched to Chichester in May, 1807, and was there inspected by Major-General Hugonin. It then proceeded to Brighton, and was encamped on the hills above the present barracks, for the purpose of being reviewed with the First Dragoon Guards by His Royal Highness the Duke of York. On the breaking up of the camp, the "King's Own" returned to Chichester, but were shortly after ordered to Canterbury, where a brigade was formed, consisting of the Second Dragoon Guards, the "Third," and the Fourth Dragoons.

On November 18th Major-General William Cartwright was appointed to the Colonelcy of the Regiment, in succession to Earl Grey, deceased.

The "King's Own Dragoons" received orders in January, 1809, to embark at Portsmouth for the purpose of joining the army then serving in Spain under the command of Lieut.-General Sir John Moore. The Regiment had proceeded some days' march when the news reached England of the retreat of the British troops to Corunna, upon which the Regiment was recalled. It was again ordered for foreign service on July 20th. It proceeded to Ramsgate under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Mundy, and at once embarked on board the fleet, which consisted of 35 ships of the line and about two hundred smaller vessels, principally transports conveying the land forces, the latter commanded by the Earl of Chatham and the fleet under Sir Richard Strahan. The expedition was designed to effect the destruction of the French shipping and arsenals on the Scheldt, but for some time its destination was kept most secret. After remaining in the Downs for six days the fleet sailed, and arrived off Walcheren on the 29th. About a fortnight after Flushing was invested, and a dreadful bombardment followed. The place was eventually evacuated, and the expedition proceeded up the Scheldt as far as Fort Batz, but in the meantime the enemy's shipping had been removed higher up the river and a powerful force had assembled to oppose the British Armament. An epidemic disease having also broken out amongst the English soldiers, which proved most fatal in its effects, necessity obliged the fleet to return to England with such of the troops as disease and an unhealthy climate had spared. The "Third" disembarked at Ramsgate and took up their old quarters at Canterbury.

In consequence of the riots in London on April 6th, 1810.

occasioned by the House of Commons having ordered Sir Francis Burdett to be lodged in custody in the Tower, the Regiment was hastily summoned thither, marching all night, and arriving at Southwark at seven in the morning. The men were billeted on the south side of the Thames, an hotel near Westminster Bridge being the headquarters, and the Obelisk the alarm-post. After quietness had been restored to London the Regiment proceeded to Guildford, where it was reviewed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who was pleased to express his entire approbation of its appearance and discipline. On the release of Sir Francis Burdett from the Tower the Regiment was again sent to London, but remained there a few nights only and then returned to Guildford.

Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of France, having conquered Portugal, had, on July 12th, 1808, placed his brother, Joseph Bonaparte, on the throne of Spain, supported by an overwhelming French army. The efforts of the Spaniards and Portuguese to regain their liberty were continued to be aided by the British Government, and a force amounting in 1810 to nearly sixty-thousand men, was assembled in Portugal under the command of Lieut.-General Viscount Wellington.

In June, 1811, the "King's Own Dragoons," having been reviewed on Wimbledon Common by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, were, on their return from Guildford, completed to the field establishment by a draft of 100 horses* from the Second Dragoon Guards, and ordered forthwith to proceed to the Peninsula. The Regiment embarked at Portsmouth in three divisions on July 25th, 26th and 27th, and landed at Lisbon on August 25th, 26th, and 27th. Having met with favourable weather during the voyage, the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel Mundy, was enabled to cause particular attention to be paid to the horses in regard to cleanliness, exercise, etc. The mode adopted for this purpose was as follows :—Three or four horses at a time were backed into the hold of the vessel, where they were walked round for a quarter of an hour ; their feet were then washed, their legs hand-rubbed, and they were shod if necessary. By these means their state of health and efficiency on their arrival at Lisbon was such that, upon landing, they were capable of undertaking immediate service. The Regiment marched to Belem and was reviewed

* This is the first instance in which the "King's Own Dragoons" took horses of other colour than *black* ; even *brown* horses had been transferred.

by Major-General Le Marchant on September 6th, when it mustered as follows :—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 6 captains, 9 lieutenants, 1 cornet, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant-surgeon, 5 troop quartermasters, 1 regimental sergeant-major, 1 troop sergeant-major, 1 paymaster-sergeant, 24 sergeants, 24 corporals, 6 trumpeters, 6 farriers, 480 privates ; total, 568 officers and men and 518 troop horses.

The " King's Own " marched from Belem in three detachments on September 19th, 20th, and 21st, under the command of Major Clowes (Lieut.-Colonel Mundy having been compelled by sickness to remain at Lisbon, as were also three sergeants and fifty-three rank and file, suffering principally from violent dysentery), passed through Villa Franca and Santarem, and arrived at Abrantes in Portuguese Estremadura on the 27th; 28th, and 29th. Here they remained until October 15th and then advanced through Gavia, Niza, and Villa Velha to Castello Branco in the province of Beira, where they were reviewed by Lieut.-General Sir Stapleton Cotton on December 7th, who expressed his satisfaction at the very effective state of the men and horses.

In consequence of the extreme difficulty of procuring forage, the centre squadron moved, on December 21st, 1811, to Idanha a Nova, on the frontiers of Spain, and in these quarters the Regiment remained until January 13th, 1812, when it was ordered to the front to form part of the army covering the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, being quartered at Aldea de Ponte and Fundao, and experiencing great inconvenience from the scarcity of forage. Ciudad Rodrigo was taken by storm on January 19th.

Lord Wellington having resolved upon the siege of Badajoz, the capital of Spanish Estremadura, the " King's Own Dragoons " marched south with their brigade (the Fifth Dragoon Guards and the Fourth Dragoons), on February 26th, and arrived at Borba in the Alemtejo on March 5th. On the 15th the brigade advanced from Borba, and a pontoon bridge having been thrown over the Guadiana, on the 16th, Badajoz was invested. The brigade crossed the bridge, forming the advance guard of the covering army, which continued to advance until it arrived at the foot of the extensive chain of mountains called the Sierra Morena. On the 26th the " King's Own " marched at sunset from Medina to Campo, and at midnight joined a force under Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Graham, destined to surprise three battalions of French infantry and two regiments of cavalry lying in Llerena. Owing to a mistake on the part

of the Chasseurs Britanniques (who formed the advance of the infantry column), the projected surprise failed, and the French retired during the night into the mountains, and took post at Azuaga, a town nine miles to the south of Llerena. On the 29th, after a sharp affair, the French were driven from Azuaga, and the headquarters of the brigade were established there on the 30th, when the authorities of the town gave a superb entertainment to Sir Stapleton Cotton.

One squadron of the "Third," and one of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, being on picquet at La Granja on the night of March 31st, a man deserted, who is supposed to have given information to the enemy of the situation and strength of the outpost, since, on April 1st, a strong French force was detached to cut it off. A patrol, commanded by Cornet Ratcliffe, of the "Third," having met with the enemy's advance-guard, was driven in, and the two squadrons were attacked by seven squadrons of French cavalry, supported by infantry. After a severe struggle the enemy, perceiving their surprise had failed, retired, and the picquet resumed its station.*

The "King's Own Dragoons" lost on this occasion 1 man and 1 horse killed, 12 men and 11 horses taken prisoners.

Marshal Soult's army having advanced from Seville with a view to raise the siege of Badajoz, the covering army, on April 2nd, began to retire before the superior numbers of the French. The retreat was continued through Usagre, Villa Franca, and Almandralejo, upon Albuhera, where, being supported by the besieging force, the army went into position on the 9th, and preparations were made for a general action. Soult, however, having heard of the fall of Badajoz, which took place on the 6th, commenced a retrograde movement from Santa Marta towards the frontiers of Andalusia on the 10th, on which day Major-General Le Marchant's brigade, forming the advance of the British, proceeded to Los Santos, and again in the night to Bienvenida, with a view of gaining the flank of the cavalry of a French corps (General Drouet's) encamped between Usagre and Villa Garcia; but the enemy retreated. The brigade, however, defiled under cover of some heights, and by a flank movement came up with the French on the 11th, in front of Llerena, charging and driving them into that town, with

* This attack was made under the direction of Marshal Soult in person, who, himself, endeavoured to gain information from the prisoners.

the loss of one hundred and fifty prisoners, including several officers.

Intelligence was now received of the advance of Marshal Marmont on the north of Portugal. This general, leaving Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida on his rear, had pushed on as far as Castello Branco, thus threatening to destroy the communications of the British by cutting off the bridge of boats at Villa Velha. It therefore became necessary to reinforce the few troops left on that frontier, and Major-General Le Marchant's brigade was, with others, ordered for this service. It marched through Elvas, Estremos, Crato, Niza, and Villa Velha to Castello Branco, and finally took up its quarters at Val-de-rosa ; but Marmont having retired into Spain on the approach of the British, the brigade returned to Alemtejo, and was stationed at Cabeça de Vide, Crato, and Fronteira, the " King's Own " being at the former place. On April 29th the Regiment received a sudden order to join a brigade of light cavalry, for the purpose of covering Lieut.-General Hill in his attack upon the *tete-de-pont* and bridge of boats at Almaraz, which brilliant exploit having been successfully effected, it returned to Caveca de Vide on May 27th.

On June 1st the whole army, with the exception of Lieut.-General Hill's corps (the second division), moved to the north. On the 11th Major-General Le Marchant's brigade arrived at Ciudad Rodrigo, and was reviewed by Lord Wellington on the following day. On the 13th it moved forward, and continued to advance till the 16th, when it found the enemy posted near Salamanca, and a skirmish took place which lasted till nightfall. The brigade crossed the Tormes on the 17th, at a ford above Salamanca, and took up quarters in and near the village of Cabrerizos.

The French, having been reinforced, advanced on the 20th to the foot of the St. Cristoval Heights, and the whole British army went into position on the heights about three leagues from Salamanca, with its right on the Tormes, near Cabrerizos, and its left near Villares de la Reyna. Le Marchant's brigade was advanced to the front and for about an hour sustained a canonnade, by which the " King's Own " lost twenty horses, when it became dark and the firing ceased. The brigade afterwards took post on the summit of the mountains.

On the night of the 23rd the French army retired, and was followed at daybreak of the 24th by the first and

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seventh divisions and Le Marchant's brigade of cavalry, which crossed the river by the fords of Santa Marta. Marshal Marmont, however, returned to his former position and manœuvred for some days on the Tormes, but after the reduction of the forts of Salamanca, which took place on the 27th, he crossed the Douro at Tordesillas, closely followed by Lord Wellington, who did not pass the river, but took up a position between Pollos and La Seca, Major-General Le Marchant's brigade, with the sixth division, being stationed at Naval del Rey and Pollos to watch the ford. Some partial affairs took place, but the enemy did not attempt anything in force.

On July 2nd Lieut.-Colonel Lord Charles Somerset Manners was appointed to the "King's Own," vice Lieut.-Colonel Godfrey Basil Mundy, removed to the Second Foot. Lord Manners assumed the command of the Regiment, resigning his appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Lord Wellington.

Marshal Marmont, being strengthened by a division from the Asturias, pushed a column (consisting of two divisions) across the river on the 16th, in consequence of which the British troops in Pollos fell back upon Fuente la Pena. On the 18th it was understood that the whole French army had passed the Douro at Tordesillas, by which manœuvre the safety of two divisions (the Light and Cole's) and a brigade of cavalry on the Trebancos was much endangered, and Major-General Le Marchant's, with two other brigades of cavalry, were quickly moved up to cover their retreat, which was effected with trifling loss.

Scarcely had the brigade entered its bivouac near Canizal, when an order was received for a squadron of the "King's Own" to proceed to the support of two guns, intended to be placed on the heights above Castrillos. This order was soon increased to the whole Regiment, which on its march discovered that the enemy was advancing in force and pressing Major-General Alten's brigade very closely. Major Clowes, of the "Third," immediately solicited and received permission to go to their support. The Regiment accordingly advanced, and, though checked by the fire of some French infantry, assisted in driving back the enemy's cavalry. Their infantry continuing to advance, were repulsed by Lieut.-General Cole's division, and pursued with great loss.

The following casualties occurred in the Regiment on this occasion :—

Killed --- Troop Sergeant-Major John Woods,* three privates and four horses.

Wounded—Lieutenant Branfell and four privates.

On the 19th the brigade retired to the tableland above the villages of Vallesa and El Olmo, and on the 20th the hostile armies manœuvred within cannon-shot of each other, the French moving to their left and the British to their right, in a parallel direction to the enemy. On the 21st the British went into their old position on the heights of St. Cristoval, Le Marchant's brigade halting near the fords at Salamanca. The same day the French crossed the Tormes at the fords of Alba and Huerta, marching to their left to gain the road to Ciudad Rodrigo; to counteract this movement the British crossed the river at Salamanca. In the course of this day's manœuvre's Major-General Le Marchant's brigade crossed the river at the ford at Santa Marta three times, finally taking up its bivouac on the south bank, opposite the town. The army remained at their arms all night, in the course of which (about nine o'clock) so dreadful a thunderstorm burst upon the British lines that the horses broke loose. Many were lost by running into the French lines, and the remainder could not be secured till daybreak. The troop horses were, as usual, linked together, and, becoming alarmed, ran over and severely injured a number of Dragoons. An officer and sixteen men of the "King's Own" had to be sent to the rear on this account.

The morning of July 22nd found the hostile armies opposed to each other. The British line was formed with its left resting on the Tormes and its right on the rocky hills called the Arapiles. Major-General Le Marchant's brigade, quitting its bivouac ground, formed line in the centre of the position to check the advance of the enemy's cavalry. The French Marshal again manœuvred to gain the road to Ciudad Rodrigo, but his dragoons, after some skirmishing, were compelled to retire, when Le Marchant's brigade took ground to its right, passing the village of Arapiles, and forming in support of the fourth and fifth divisions. Lord Wellington, taking advantage of an injudicious movement made by his opponent, ordered his divisions forward and the Battle of Salamanca commenced. The French, attacked while making a complicated evolution, were instantly

* John, son of Troop Sergeant-Major Woods, served in the "Third," and attained the same rank as his father. He died at Cawnpore in the East Indies, on June 8th, 1838, leaving three sons, who all served in the corps, but of whom one died at Mooltan in 1852. The eldest, Henry, is also (in 1859) a Troop Sergeant-Major.

broken. A favourable opportunity occurring for a charge of the British heavy cavalry, Le Marchant's brigade advanced, and a most animated scene presented itself. The din of conflict was heard on every side; clouds of dust and rising columns of smoke darkened the air, and enveloped the British squadrons as they rushed to battle. In front, the glittering bayonets and waving plumes of the French infantry were dimly seen through the thickened atmosphere. Amongst these formidable ranks, the English horsemen dashed with terrific violence—the weight and fury of their charge broke the opposing lines, and in an instant the French musketeers were overthrown and trampled down with a terrible clamour and disturbance.

Colonel Napier, in his "History of the Peninsular War," says, "Bewildered and blinded, they cast away their arms and ran through the openings of the British squadrons, stooping and demanding quarter, while the dragoons, big men, and on big horses, rode onward, smiting with their long, glittering swords in uncontrollable power, and the third division followed at speed, shouting as the French masses fell in succession before this dreadful charge.

"Nor were these valiant swordsmen yet exhausted. Their own general, Le Marchant, and many officers had fallen, but Cotton and his staff were at their head, and with ranks confused and blended together in one mass, still galloping forward, they sustained, from a fresh column, an irregular stream of fire which emptied a hundred saddles; but, with fine courage and downright force, the survivors broke through this, the third and strongest body of men that had encountered them, and Lord Edward Somerset, continuing his course at the head of one squadron, with a happy perseverance, captured five guns. The French left was entirely broken, more than two thousand prisoners were taken, the French light horsemen abandoned that part of the field, and Thomière's division no longer existed as a military body. Anson's cavalry, which had passed quite over the hill, and had suffered little in the charge, was now joined by D'Urban's troopers, and took the place of Le Marchant's exhausted men; the Heavy German Dragoons followed in reserve, and, with the third and fifth divisions and the guns, formed one formidable line, two miles in advance of where Pakenham first attacked, and that impetuous officer, with unmitigated strength, still pressed forward, spreading terror and disorder on the enemy's left."

In this attack Major-General Le Marchant received a ball through the body, which terminated the career of that

brave and talented officer.* The result of the day was the entire overthrow of the French, 7,141 prisoners, 11 guns, 6 stands of colours, and 2 eagles remaining in the hands of the victors.

The Regiment sustained the following loss :—

Killed—Lieutenant Selby, 1 sergeant, 9 privates, 2 officers' chargers, and 13 troop horses.

Wounded—1 sergeant, 8 privates, and 13 troop horses.

Missing—6 troop horses.

The " King's Own Dragoons " were rewarded on this occasion with the royal permission (which was granted on November 16th, 1814) to bear the word " Salamanca " on their guidons.

After the action the French retreated upon Alba, where they crossed the Tormes, and thence through Arevalo upon Valladolid, sustaining in their march a severe loss from the German cavalry, which, having been uninjured in the battle, was despatched in pursuit of, and overtook, their rearguard three leagues beyond Alba, defeating it, and taking nine hundred prisoners.

The British army advanced on the route of the French, and entered Valladolid on July 30th. Lord Wellington crossed the Douro the following day, and established his headquarters at Cuellar. The brigade bivouacked in the neighbourhood until August 6th, when the army moved on Segovia, crossed the Guadarama mountains on the 10th, and entered Madrid on the 12th. The brigade, which was now commanded by Colonel Ponsonby, was detained at the entrance to the town until the arrival of Lord Wellington, when it formed his personal escort. Nothing could exceed the enthusiastic expressions of regard with which the inhabitants greeted the arrival of the British ; the place was illuminated three successive nights, and the most unlimited joy pervaded every class. The French retired precipitately from Madrid toward Toledo, early on the 12th, leaving seventeen hundred troops in the entrenchments of the Retiro, which surrendered, placing in the hands of the victors one hundred and eighty pieces of artillery, twenty thousand stand of arms, a great quantity of ammunition, clothing, and stores of every kind, besides a number of artillery carriages.

* " The cavalry, under Sir Stapleton Cotton, made a most gallant and successful charge upon a body of French infantry, which they overthrew and cut to pieces. In this charge Major-General Le Marchant was unfortunately killed at the head of his brigade, and I have to regret the loss of a most able officer."—*Lord Wellington's Despatch*.

The brigade halted at Madrid until the 19th, when it moved to St. Ildefonso, and was cantoned there for a few days. The French army of the North, now commanded by General Clausel, who had succeeded Marmont, having received reinforcements, advanced again on Valladolid. Upon the intelligence of this, Lord Wellington assembled the British at Olivares and its vicinity, leaving two divisions under Sir Rowland Hill for the protection of Madrid. On September 6th an immediate attack was intended, but the artillery of the fifth division not arriving in time, enabled the enemy to retire, and on the following morning they blew up the bridge at Valladolid. They continued retreating rapidly, destroying all the bridges on the approach of the British, until, on the 17th, being in the immediate vicinity of Burgos, Clausel was induced to make a stand, and Colonel Ponsonby's brigade was ordered to the front. However, before the army could be formed for attack, the enemy again retired to Breviesca, leaving a strong garrison in the Castle of Burgos.

A corps of Spaniards from Galicia having joined, the castle was invested, and the covering army took up a position on the heights of Quintanapalla, the "King's Own Dragoons" being at Villa Yerna.

On October 19th the French General Souham, who now commanded in the place of Clausel, being greatly reinforced, resolved to attempt the relief of Burgos. About four o'clock in the afternoon the French attacked and carried the village of Quintanapalla, but were repulsed in every attempt to penetrate farther, and abandoned the village on the approach of a force destined to retake it, consisting of the left wing of infantry, and Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry.

It being ascertained that Marshal Soult and Joseph Bonaparte were moving on the Tagus, and that Sir Rowland Hill, menaced by such powerful forces, could not maintain his position on that river, at the same time his retreat would leave the army before Burgos, already in a critical situation, quite isolated, the Marquis of Wellington resolved to retire, so far as was necessary to form a junction with Sir Rowland Hill. About midday of October 21st, the baggage was ordered to the rear, and at dusk the whole army, except the advance piquets of cavalry, withdrew with such celerity and silence, that the French were not aware of the retreat till the British had reached Hormillas, and did not show in any force till the evening of the 22nd. The next morning the retrograde movement was continued in two columns, Ponsonby's brigade covering the column from Hormillas,

being threatened during the day by an immense body of cavalry ; but such was the steadiness of the troops, that the overwhelming force of the French could make no impression, and the column went into bivouac for the night on the hills above Cordovilla, with little or no loss.

An hour before daylight on the 24th, the column, covered by Ponsonby's brigade, filed over the bridge of Cordovilla ; and in the course of the day the army crossed the Carrion, the headquarters being established at Duenas. The brigade bivouacked on the banks of the river. Early on the morning of the 25th, two squadrons of the Fifth Dragoon Guards and " Third Dragoons " were sent to the bridges of Palencia, to cover the party employed in mining them for destruction ; but the French advancing in force, gained possession of them in an unbroken state. The party returned in the evening to Duenas, the " King's Own " having lost a man and a horse by a round shot. In the meantime the army had destroyed the bridges at Duenas and at Villa Muriel, and defeated the enemy in an attempt which they made to cross by the fords.

The army retired four leagues on the 26th, and crossed the Pisuerga, at Cabezon, in which town and its vicinity it remained till the 29th, when it retired early, and crossed the Douro at Tudela and Puente del Douro, the bridges at which places were blown up, as were those at Toro and Zamora : but the French having possessed themselves of the bridge at Tordesillas, the allied forces on the following morning moved to their left, and took up a position in front of the bridge, the headquarters being at Rueda. In this position they remained till November 6th, when, the enemy having repaired the bridge at Toro, it became necessary to retire to Torrecilla de la Orden, and thence, on the 7th and 8th, to Salamanca.

On the 10th the armies of Marshal Soult and General Souham, and Joseph Bonaparte's Guard, concentrated, on the right bank of the Tormes, their united force, amounting to eighty thousand infantry and five thousand cavalry, the allied army not exceeding forty-eight thousand infantry and five thousand cavalry. On the 14th the French crossed the Tormes. The allies recommenced their retreat on the following morning, and entered Ciudad Rodrigo on the 18th ; they afterwards went into winter quarters on the frontiers of Portugal, the enemy not advancing beyond the Yeltes. On the 20th, Ponsonby's brigade was at Albergaria, where it halted until the 29th, on which day the " King's Own " proceeded by the route of Guarda, Celerico and

Penhancos to Saixho. Here the Regiment was quartered until December 28th, when, owing to the scarcity of forage, it moved on the 29th to Arganil.

On February 11th, 1813, the Regiment again changed its quarters, in consequence of the difficulty experienced in procuring forage for the horses, and proceeded to Soure, near the mouth of the Mondego, where it halted until April 19th; it then removed to Caldas de Vezello, at which place it arrived on the 30th, and, from the abundance of grass found in the neighbourhood, the horses recovered their condition in the most extraordinary manner. On May 13th it moved towards the north of Portugal, and rejoined the brigade at Braganza on the 21st. The three regiments marched to Tabara on the 24th, and bivouacked in that neighbourhood until the night of the 26th, when they crossed the Esla at Pozuela. The enemy offered no resistance at the passage of the river, and was compelled to abandon the line of the Douro by Lord Wellington's advance along the rear. The column to which the brigade was attached was directed on Valencia, and, passing through that town, advanced on Burgos. On June 12th, Ponsonby's brigade overtook the French rearguard on the heights of Estepar, when the "King's Own" were detached to cut off part of their force, in which the Regiment completely succeeded, making its way to the highroad from Madrid, and throwing the foe on Burgos in the utmost confusion; a squadron of the Fourteenth Light Dragoons, with a detachment of the "Third," charged the enemy's rear, and captured a gun.

The casualties in the Regiment were:—

Killed—5 horses.

Wounded—Captain R. S. Sitwell, 1 private and 3 horses.

The same night the French blew up the castle and fortifications of Burgos, which was done with such haste and in such confusion that between three hundred and four hundred men perished by the explosion. They then retired behind the Ebro, which river Ponsonby's brigade, after marching through a wild and difficult region of deep, narrow valleys and rugged defiles, crossed at Puente de Arenas on the 15th. Both armies were concentrated on the 20th: the British on the River Bayas, and the French on the undulating ground in the valley of Vittoria. The hostile armies were nearly equal in numbers, from seventy thousand to seventy-five thousand each. The whole of the day was passed by Lord Wellington in reconnoitring the enemy's position, and in making arrangements for attacking them on the following morning.

The Battle of Vittoria was fought on June 21st, and the result was one of the most decisive and glorious victories recorded in the annals of England. After a long and fearful struggle, the French, who were commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, and Marshal Jourdan, were driven, towards evening, through the town of Vittoria, and in their retreat were thrown into irretrievable confusion, being followed after dark by the allied British, Spanish and Portuguese, the French only carrying from the field one gun and one howitzer, the former of which was captured on the 22nd. The whole of their immense equipment fell into the hands of the allies, including 151 guns, 415 caissons, about fourteen thousand rounds of ammunition, nearly two millions of musket cartridges, all their baggage, provisions, cattle and treasure, with Jourdan's baton as a Marshal of France. Consternation was at its height, and the darkness of night alone saved the French army from utter destruction. Near Vittoria two thousand carriages, etc., etc., were abandoned by the fugitives, and Joseph Bonaparte only escaped by quitting his carriage and mounting his horse at the very moment that a squadron of British Dragoons was closing on it.

Owing to the nature of the ground, which was very much intersected with deep ditches, the cavalry could scarcely act, and that arm was principally employed in supporting the infantry and in the pursuit, which was continued until the enemy had passed Pampeluna.

The British loss was 22 officers and 479 men killed, 167 officers and 2,640 men wounded.

The "Third" lost :—

Killed—2 troop horses.

Wounded—1 private and 2 troop horses.

The royal permission was granted on September 20th, 1821, for the Regiment to bear the word "Vittoria" on its guidons.

At this period, General Clausel, with fifteen thousand men, was at Logrono, and, of course, was not engaged in the battle, nor was he aware that an engagement had taken place till he arrived near Vittoria and found the town in possession of the British. He then returned to Logrono and marched upon Tudela, hoping to reach Pampeluna before the allies. On the 27th his scheme was discovered, and the Marquis of Wellington detached the cavalry, with two divisions of infantry, to intercept him. This detached force arrived the same night at Tafalla and Olieta, and on the following morning advanced upon Tudela, when it was ascertained

that Clausel, upon receiving intelligence of the force sent against him, had retreated to Saragossa. whence he returned to France by the pass of Jaca, his artillery falling into the hands of the Spanish troops. The "King's Own" encamped near the Convent of St. Oliva.

On June 30th the infantry returned to Pampeluna, and Major-General Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry remained at Tafalla until July 12th, when forage became scarce, and it was moved to Laraga, where it halted for a fortnight.

The cavalry received an order on the 27th to move to the north in consequence of the troops having been forced from the passes of Roncesvalles and Maya in the Pyrenees. The army took up a position at Huarte and Villarba, and the town of Pampeluna was illuminated at the prospect of relief. On the 28th Soult attacked the British position, but was repulsed with loss; Count D'Erlon's division was compelled to fall back upon Maya, and the British recovered their lost ground. On August 8th, Ponsonby's brigade fell back, the "King's Own" occupying Allo and Dicastello. Pampeluna surrendered to the British on October 31st. For the convenience of forage the Regiment removed on December 27th to the neighbourhood of Vittoria, occupying the villages of Alegria, Aranjuez and Troconiz, and remained there until February 24th following.

On February 25th, 1814, an advance took place. Ponsonby's brigade marched through the Pyrenean mountains by Salinas, Bergara, Villa Franca and Tolosoa to St. Jean de Luz in France, halted there two days, and then proceeded through Bidart to the Adour, crossing the river on a bridge of boats, and continuing to follow the route of the French, who were retreating on Bayonne. The advance was continued through Peyrehorade to Castlenau, and on March 19th, Marshal Soult was discovered in position, with his left at Tarbes and his right at Rabastens. This right flank was ordered to be turned by a division of infantry and Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry, and being thus threatened, Soult retired, through a strong country, by St. Gaudens, upon Toulouse. The "King's Own" advanced on the 21st to La Mosquiere, and there came up to a regiment of French Chasseurs à Cheval, which they charged, and drove beyond Cunera, taking several prisoners and horses, and seizing a large quantity of bread prepared by the French for their own use. Lieutenant Burn's charger and two troop horses were killed, and Lieutenant Jebb's charger was wounded, but the Regiment sustained no further loss on this occasion.

The British being compelled to wait for stores, did not

arrive before Toulouse till March 27th, the " King's Own " remaining at La Mosquiere until the 31st; they then moved on Toulouse, to cover Sir Rowland Hill's passage of the Garonne. A pontoon bridge was laid at St. Roques, and was crossed by Ponsonby's brigade, which seized the bridge on the Arriege, at Cintagabelle. The roads were found so bad in this direction that no further attempt was made, and the troops being recalled, the pontoon bridge was removed to Grenade, a town below Bayonne, and there laid down on April 4th. On this day three divisions of infantry, and Ponsonby's, Vivian's, and the Hussar brigades of cavalry, crossed the river, Ponsonby's being quartered at Grissolles, having a strong piquet on the road to Montauban. In the course of the night the river rose so considerably that the bridge was obliged to be removed, and the communication was cut. The three divisions did not exceed twelve thousand men, yet Soult made no attack, but employed himself in strengthening his position, which covered Toulouse. The current subsided on the 8th, when the pontoons were again laid down, and the following day was taken up by the troops in passing the river.

On Easter Sunday, April 10th, Wellington attacked Soult in his position before Toulouse about seven o'clock in the morning, and the fighting continued until about the same hour in the evening, the British forcing the enemy to abandon their entrenchments and to retire behind the canal. The Battle of Toulouse was one of the most bloody that had been fought from the time Lord Wellington had received the command of the troops in Portugal. The loss of the Allies was between four thousand and five thousand killed and wounded; that of the French exceeded ten thousand. It was a circumstance greatly to be regretted, that, although Napoleon Bonaparte had actually abdicated the throne of France on the 5th of the month, at Paris, the fact of such having been done was unknown to the hostile commanders on the 10th, or much bloodshed would have been spared.

Ponsonby's brigade, which was commanded on the 10th by Lieut.-Colonel Lord Charles S. Manners, was at different periods employed in supporting the Spanish forces, the Hussar brigade, and General Clinton's division. It was not a cavalry action, and the only casualties in the " King's Own " were—

Killed—2 troop horses.

Wounded—Captain W. G. Burn, 1 trumpeter, and 4 privates.

The "King's Own Dragoons" received the royal permission, on September 20th, 1821, to bear the word "Toulouse" on their guidons.

On the 12th, Marshal Soult retired from Toulouse towards Carcassonne, and the next day hostilities terminated by the arrival of the news of the abdication of Napoleon, and of the accession of Louis XVIII to the French throne. Marshals Soult and Suchet after a short delay gave their assent to the new order of affairs, and a line of demarcation between the armies was agreed upon on the 18th. Thus ended the great war of the Peninsula.

The same day the Regiment went into quarters at Lanta and Caraman, remaining there until June 1st, when the brigade commenced its march to the north by the following route; the dismounted men embarked at Bordeaux:—

June 1st, to Toulouse	June 22nd, to Salbris
" 2nd " Grissoles	" 23rd " Lafecte
" 3rd " Montauban	" 24th " Orleans
" 4th " Caussade	" 26th " Artenay
" 5th " Cahors	" 27th " Angerville
" 7th " Frechisse	" 28th " Etampes
" 8th " Souillac	" 30th " St. Aumal
" 9th " Brives	July 1st " Montfort
" 11th " Uzorches	" 2nd " Mantes
" 12th " Pierre Buffiere	" 4th " Gisors
" 13th " Limoges	" 5th " Gournay
" 15th " Bessines	" 6th " Neufchatel
" 16th " St. Burnot	" 7th " Blangy
" 17th " Argenton	" 8th " Abbeville
" 18th " Chateauroux	" 10th " Rue
" 20th " Vatan	" 11th " Montreuil
" 21st " Vierzon	" 12th " Boulogne

Major-General Sir Henry Fane inspected the three regiments, at Boulogne, on July 13th, and expressed his satisfaction at the efficiency of the brigade, after so long a march. He congratulated the commanding officers on the excellent condition of their horses, and selected a number, of which the "King's Own" furnished fifteen, to be given up to the French Government, for the purpose of mounting the royal guard. The brigade moved into the villages near Boulogne on the 16th.

" BRIGADE ORDERS BY MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON.
W. PONSONBY.

" BOULOGNE,

" 19th July, 1814.

" It being probable that from the moment of their departure from hence, the regiments will be separated,

no more to meet in brigade, Major-General Ponsonby takes this opportunity of expressing to them the high sense he entertains of their uniformly excellent conduct, both in quarters and in the field. It is a circumstance as gratifying to him as it is creditable to them, that, during the whole period of their service, they have in no one instance, individually or collectively, incurred animadversion in general orders ; that no individual of the brigade has been brought before a General Court Martial, and that not one instance has occurred, to the Major-General's knowledge, of interior disagreement in the brigade. With equal truth, the Major-General can assert, that, upon every occasion which has presented itself to him, whether regimentally or in brigade, of acting against the enemy, they have nobly sustained the superiority of the British cavalry, and fully justified the high opinion and expectations repeatedly expressed with regard to them, by His Grace the Duke of Wellington.

" It is certainly matter of regret that the nature of the country which has lately been the theatre of operations was so little calculated to afford to the cavalry opportunities of brilliant or decided achievements, such as that of the ever-memorable 22nd of July, 1812, and the three regiments will ever have to congratulate themselves on their good fortune in its having fallen to their lot to be in the brigade employed in that glorious and effectual charge which contributed in so eminent a degree to decide the fate of the day, and to secure the signal and complete defeat of the French army.

" The Major-General conceiving it to be highly desirable that the three regiments should possess some permanent badge commemorative of a day to which they must ever look back with feelings of pride and exultation—conceiving also the strength and justice of their pretensions to this honourable distinction to be indisputable—has some time since preferred an application, of the success of which he has every reason to feel the most sanguine, having for its object to obtain His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's permission, that the Fifth Dragoon Guards and Third and Fourth Dragoons may bear, inserted on their standards, the word 'Salamanca,' and assume the appellation of 'Salamanca Regiments.'

" It only remains for the Major-General to declare his heartfelt satisfaction at the exemplary conduct of every part of the brigade during its march through France, and to congratulate the three regiments upon the entire approba-

tion expressed by Major-General Fane of the excellent condition and effective state of their horses, as well as the general appearance of the brigade.

"Major-General Ponsonby concludes by requesting that Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Charles Manners, Lieutenant-Colonel Prescott, and Major Hugonin, will themselves accept, and have the goodness to communicate to the regiments under their respective commands, his best and warmest thanks for their zealous and steady services during the time that he had the honour of commanding the brigade, together with his earnest and sincere good wishes for their future welfare.

"He also requests Brigade Major Hill will accept his best thanks for the zeal and assiduous attention with which he has discharged the duties of his situation.

"W. PONSONBY, *Major General.*"

The three regiments embarked at Boulogne on the 19th and arrived at Dover on the following day, the "King's Own" having been three years absent from England, from the time of their embarkation on July 25th, 1811, during which period they had lost, killed in action and deaths from other causes, 210 men and 468 horses.

On the evening of the 20th the first squadron marched to Hythe, the third to Folkestone, the second remaining at Dover. The Regiment then proceeded through Maidstone to Brentford in three divisions, the first arriving there on the 25th, the two others on the 26th of July. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief reviewed the "King's Own" on Hounslow Heath on the 28th, and immediately after the parade the Regiment proceeded towards Nottingham, where it arrived on August 3rd, and was joined by the depot, which had previously marched thither from Canterbury.

On August 13th a reduction of two troops was ordered, in consequence of which 2 captains and 8 lieutenants were placed upon half pay, 15 sergeants, 2 trumpeters and 109 rank and file being at the same time discharged the service.* On the 16th the Regiment marched for Newcastle-on-Tyne, arriving there on September 1st. Two troops were detached to Durham, one to Carlisle and one to Workington.†

* Farrier-Major Henry Dawkins, who had served in the Regiment forty years, was granted a pension of two shillings and sixpence a day.

On December 22nd the headquarters of the Regiment and four troops marched for York Barracks, where they arrived on the 26th. Of the other four troops, one each remained at Newcastle, Carlisle and Workington, and one went to Morpeth.

Early in June, 1815,† Major-General Wynyard inspected the "King's Own Dragoons" at York, from which place they marched on the 25th, and reached their new quarters at St. Alban's on July 9th.

Napoleon Bonaparte, upon relinquishing the throne of France, on April 5th, 1814, had the Isle of Elba conferred upon him as the place of his retreat, still retaining the title of Emperor; but this shadow of power ill consorted with his boundless ambition, which, in an evil hour, prompted him to attempt his escape. On the night of February 25th, 1815, he secretly embarked from the island with about twelve hundred men; landed at Cannes, in Provence, on March 1st,

† The Regiment received the following letter, dated—

"HORSE GUARDS,
"November 16th, 1814.

"MY LORD,—I have the honour to acquaint you that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been pleased to approve of the Third, or King's Own Dragoons, being permitted to bear on their standards and appointments (in addition to any other badges or devices which have heretofore been permitted to be borne by that Regiment) the word 'Salamanca,' in commemoration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by that Regiment in the battle fought on the plains of Salamanca on the 22nd of July, 1812.

"HENRY CALVERT, *Adjutant-General*.

"TO LIEUT.-COL. LORD CHARLES MANNERS,
"Commanding the Third (King's Own) Dragoons."

‡ Authority to bear the word "Peninsula" on the standards, etc., was communicated to the Regiment in the following letter:—

"HORSE GUARDS,
6th April, 1815.

"SIR,—I have received His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's directions to acquaint you that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to approve of the Third or King's Own Dragoons being permitted to bear on their standards and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices that may have been heretofore granted to the Regiment, the word 'Peninsula,' in commemoration of its services during the late war in Portugal, Spain and France, under the command of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington.

"HARRY CALVERT, *Adjutant-General*.

"TO THE OFFICER COMMANDING
"THIRD OR KING'S OWN DRAGOONS."

arrived at Fontainebleau on the 20th, and was joined on the 22nd by the whole French army. In the meantime a British force had assembled in Belgium, and on June 12th, Napoleon left Paris, and placed himself in command of his army, which mustered seventy-one thousand men; on June 18th he was signally overthrown at Waterloo by the British and Allies (only about fifty-eight thousand men) under the illustrious Wellington. This victory was the most decisive, and happy in its consequences, ever won by British arms, but the carnage on both sides was immense—that of the French being double the amount of the British, which was—

Killed—120 officers and 1,651 men.

Wounded—436 officers and 5,456 men.

Napoleon quitted the wreck of his flying army and returned to Paris; finally abdicating on June 22nd, in favour of his infant son Napoleon Joseph, born March 20th, 1811, but this arrangement was not recognized by the Allied Powers, and Louis XVIII re-ascended the throne of France.

On July 15th the Regiment was augmented two troops, making a total of ten—six being at the same time ordered for service in France, the other four to proceed to Coventry. On the 16th the service troops, as under, viz :—32 officers, 34 sergeants, 6 trumpeters, 371 rank and file, and 382 horses, marched for Canterbury, arrived there on the 20th, and reached Dover and Ramsgate on the 22nd; embarked on the 23rd, landed at Ostend on the 24th, commencing their march the same day, moving up the country into France; they arrived in the vicinity of Paris on August 19th, and were placed in cantonments at Chaton, near Malmaison. On September 2nd the Emperor of Russia reviewed the first and eighth brigades of cavalry, consisting of the First and Second Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the First, Second and Third Dragoon Guards, and “Third, or King’s Own Dragoons.” On the 22nd of the same month, the Allied Army was reviewed by the Duke of Wellington, on the plain of St. Denis; and on October 11th, the whole of the British, Hanoverian, Danish and Saxon contingents were reviewed between Paris and St. Denis, by the Duke of Wellington, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia. The “King’s Own” marched for Nantes on the 20th and remained there three months.

On January 25th, 1816, the “King’s Own,” forming part of the Army of Occupation left in France after the restoration of Louis XVIII, marched from Nantes, and after

successively making short halts at Bonnières, Ligny and Bailleul, took up quarters at Steenvoord on June 1st, where they remained till August 25th, and then proceeded to Theronenne.

The Duke of Wellington reviewed the whole of the artillery and cavalry, on the Terrain Militaire, near St. Omer, on October 12th, and on the 22nd the entire British army was reviewed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent and the Duke of Wellington, on the plains of Denane. On November 15th the Regiment marched for Andricq, and arrived there on the 28th.

To make room for troops proceeding to the coast for embarkation, the "Third" moved from their quarters to Bouberg and its vicinity on March 11th, 1817, returning to Andricq on April 4th, the headquarters removing on the 8th to Louches; marched again on June 27th to Rety, to allow some Russian troops to pass, who were proceeding to Calais for embarkation; returned to their old quarters on July 4th, and quitted for Argues, in the neighbourhood of St. Omer, on September 3rd. The artillery and cavalry were reviewed by the Duke of Wellington on October 1st on the Terrain Militaire. On the 6th the Regiment marched for Paillencourt, where it arrived on the 9th, and on the 14th the artillery and cavalry, in marching order, were again reviewed by the Duke, who, on the following day, inspected the whole British Army, as well as the Hanoverian, Saxon, and Danish contingents. On the 17th the "King's Own" marched for, and on the 21st they arrived at, Louches.

On July 30th, 1818, the Regiment moved to Cormette, near St. Omer. On the 31st the Duke of Wellington reviewed the first and second brigades of cavalry, the second division of infantry, and Royal Horse Artillery on the Terrain Militaire. The next day the "King's Own" returned to their old quarters at Louches, and on the 10th of the month Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Fane inspected the brigade in marching order. On the 21st the Regiment again marched to Argues; September 5th it proceeded towards Paillencourt, arrived there on the 8th, and on the 10th the Allied Army was reviewed by the Duke. The "King's Own" marched on the 12th for Blaudicques, and returned to Paillencourt on October 12th.

For the last time the Allied Army was reviewed by the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Duke of Wellington on October 23rd, between Bouchain and Haspres.

The next day the Regiment marched for Louches, where it remained till November 7th, when, being ordered to

return to England, it proceeded to Calais, embarked on the 8th, landed at Dover on the 9th, and marched to Canterbury.

Shortly after the return of the Regiment to England,* His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, was pleased to direct that the

“THIRD REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS”

should be mounted, clothed, and equipped as a

“LIGHT DRAGOON REGIMENT,”

the alteration of title, etc., to take effect from December 25th, 1818.†

A reduction of two troops took place on November 24th, and the remaining eight were ordered each to consist of 1 sergeant-major, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 trumpeter, 1 farrier, 42 privates, and 34 horses.

Her Majesty Queen Charlotte died on November 17th, and on the 26th two squadrons, under the command of Major Davenport, marched to Salt Hill, followed on the 28th by a detachment consisting of 2 subalterns and 63 non-commissioned officers and men, to attend her funeral.

* “HORSE GUARDS,

“23rd November, 1818.

“SIR,—Sir Henry Torrens having laid before me your lordship’s letter of the 9th instant, expressing the feelings of regret of the body of officers of the King’s Own Dragoons at the intended change of the regiment from Heavy to Light, I cannot have the least difficulty in communicating to you for their information the reasons that have induced me to recommend this measure to the Prince Regent, and which had no reference to and therefore can cast no reflection on the credit of the regiment, whose good conduct upon every occasion has ever been conspicuous; but arose wholly from the consideration of the state in which the British cavalry would otherwise be after the reductions which are ordered shall take place, as it would amount to a much larger body of heavy than of light, which is perfectly contrary to the received system in every service in the world, and would be particularly injurious to the British army, when all demands for cavalry in our colonial possessions are for light cavalry.

“Under these circumstances, there was but one of two measures to be adopted, viz.: either to reduce a certain number of heavy regiments, in order to keep up a larger portion of light dragoons, or to change some of the regiments of heavy dragoons to light. The last of these plans appeared to me to be the most equitable, though the most expensive to the public, as the corps of heavy dragoons had the claim of seniority.

“FREDERICK.

“TO COLONEL LORD C. S. MANNERS.

“commanding Third King’s Own Dragoons.”

† The Fourth were altered from heavy to light at the same time.

On December 7th the remaining troops of the "Third, or King's Own Dragoons," marched for Bristol, en route to Ireland, embarked on the 21st, sailed on the 23rd, disembarked at Waterford on the 26th, and, detaching a squadron to Tullamore, the other squadron and the headquarters proceeded to Newbridge. The two squadrons under Major Davenport arrived at Bristol on the 28th, but from the want of shipping they did not embark until January 27th, 1819. They sailed on the 29th, landed at Waterford on the 31st, and marched immediately for Newbridge, which they reached on February 7th. Two troops were detached on the following day to Phillipstown.

The establishment of the "Third, or King's Own Light Dragoons," was, on February 22nd, fixed as follows: 8 troops, 368 rank and file (including farriers), and 274 horses, being an increase of two of the latter.

May 14th Major-General White inspected the two squadrons stationed at Newbridge, and on the 18th the detached squadrons were inspected at Tullamore by Major-General Kemmiss. The Regiment was again inspected on October 19th at Newbridge by Lieut.-General Sir Edward Paget, who was pleased to express his satisfaction in orders:

"DISTRICT ORDER.

"NEWBRIDGE,

"19th October, 1819.

"Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget is happy in being able to express his entire approbation of the soldier-like appearance and high state of discipline of the Third Light Dragoons, manifested this day at the half-yearly inspection; and he will not fail to make a full and satisfactory report thereupon to the Commander of the Forces."

His Majesty King George III died on January 29th, 1820, after a reign of upwards of fifty-nine years. He was succeeded by his son, George IV.

In consequence of the disturbed state of the Province of Connaught, it was deemed necessary to increase the number of troops in that district. Accordingly two squadrons of the "King's Own" marched on the morning of February 27th for Ballinrobe, County Mayo, two troops being quartered there, one at Ballinasloe, and one at Tuam, County Galway; the whole under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Hutchins.

The nightly attacks on houses, principally with the view of procuring arms and ammunition, had become so systematic and successful that scarcely a detached house in

the Counties Galway and Roscommon had escaped the nocturnal visits of a set of depredators, who had assumed the name of Ribbonmen. So very daring had they become that, even in the daytime, they made attacks upon the armed police, as well as upon small detachments of regular troops, attended in many instances with bloodshed, producing the greatest panic and alarm throughout the country. Lieut.-General Sir E. Paget and Major-General Sir John Elley, with all their disposable forces, proceeded in March to the province, and, from their exertions, many of the ringleaders were secured and brought to trial, and the country assumed an appearance of tranquility.

The detachment of the "Third" returned to Newbridge in May, and on the 22nd the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir Colquhoun Grant; it proceeded to Dublin on June 18th, four troops putting up in the Royal and four in the Portobello Barracks.

On the following day the garrison of Dublin was reviewed, the troops present were :—

1st (Royal) Regiment of Dragoons.

2nd (Royal North British) Regiment of Dragoons.

3rd, or King's Own Light Dragoons.

1st, 7th, 12th, 42nd, and 91st Regiments of Foot.

This was the first occasion of the "Third" appearing as a

LIGHT DRAGOON REGIMENT.

On the 21st the Regiment was inspected by the Commander of the Forces, Lieut.-General Sir David Baird, who reviewed the garrison of Dublin on the 30th. The Regiment returned to Newbridge on July 3rd, and was again inspected on the 12th by Sir David Baird. Upon all these occasions the "King's Own" received the highest praise for their excellent state of discipline.

On August 16th the "King's Own" marched into Dublin, relieving the Royal Dragoons, who sailed for England, and on October 13th the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir Colquhoun Grant, who issued the following Order :—

"October 14th, 1820.

"The half-yearly inspection yesterday of the Third King's Own Light Dragoons affords to Major-General Sir C. Grant an opportunity of again expressing his approbation of the corps. The interior arrangements, field movements, attention of the officers, and good conduct of the men, all enable him to make the most satisfactory report to the Commander of the Forces."

On January 25th, 1821, the Colonelcy of the "King's Own Light Dragoons" was conferred upon Lieut.-General Stapleton Cotton, Viscount Combermere, K.C.B., G.C.H., in succession to General Cartwright, who was removed to the First Dragoon Guards.

On August 17th the Regiment had the honour of forming the personal escort of His Majesty King George IV on his public entry into Dublin. On the following day His Majesty reviewed the garrison, then consisting of the

Third, or King's Own Light Dragoons,
Sixth (Inniskilling) Regiment of Dragoons,
Seventh Hussars,
Twelfth Lancers,
Nineteenth Lancers,
Twenty-third, Thirty-third, Forty-Third, Fifty-second,
and Seventy-eighth Regiments of Foot.

The establishment was reduced to six troops on August 25th.

The King remained in Dublin until September 3rd, upon which day, having been escorted to Powerscourt by a detachment of His Own Regiment of Dragoons, His Majesty embarked at Dunleary, the remainder of the Regiment forming a guard of honour at the harbour. It would be impossible to describe the enthusiastic expressions of attachment which the appearance of the King elicited from all ranks. Those who know the ardent feelings of the Irish, even on common occasions, may be able to form some idea of the effect likely to be produced on the population by the visit of their Sovereign, the first who had ever come in person to assure the nation of his regards.

On September 4th and 5th the "King's Own" marched out of Dublin and took up quarters at Cahir, New Ross, and Fethard.* Here, however, they remained only a short

* Copy of a letter received from the Horse Guards, dated—

"HORSE GUARDS,

"20th September, 1821.

"SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, that His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the Third (or King's Own) Regiment of Light Dragoons bearing on its standards and appointments, in addition to any badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the regiment, the words

'Vittoria' and 'Toulouse,'

in commemoration of the conduct of the regiment at the battle of

time, being ordered to Newcastle and Limerick, in consequence of the disturbances which had for some time agitated the province of Munster; particularly in the county of Limerick, where they had become so serious, that it was found necessary to send to it large reinforcements. Newcastle and its vicinity had lately been the scene of many acts of barbarity, owing to which parties of troops, cavalry and infantry, were stationed in almost every village for the protection of the lives and property of those of the inhabitants who were not members of the confederation, which, in this instance, assumed the appellation of "White-boys," having, apparently, the same views, and being held together by nearly the same oaths, as the "Ribbonmen" of Connaught, but with a better arranged system of attack, and better contrived means of eluding detection.

Major-General Sir John Elley inspected the troops of the Regiment at Newcastle and its vicinity on October 22nd.

On January 11th, 1822, the headquarters of the Regiment marched to Limerick, troops and detachments being stationed at nine other places in the south of Ireland, viz.: Kenagh, Adare, Croome, Ruthkeall, Askraon, Newcastle, Tipperary, Emly, and Cahir.

On June 7th and 8th the Regiment was again inspected by Major-General Sir John Elley, and, being ordered to embark for England, had the honour of receiving the following order, issued by Major-General Sir John Lambert:—

"DISTRICT ORDER.

"ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"CORK,

"10th June, 1822.

"Orders having been received for the embarkation of the Third, or King's Own Light Dragoons, Major-General Sir John Lambert cannot allow that distinguished corps to depart from the district under his command without expressing his entire satisfaction of the good conduct and zeal with which the harassing duties have been performed by the headquarters and various detachments since their arrival in the disturbed parts of the district, and which reflects great credit on the officers and men, and marks the good system which prevails in the corps."

Vittoria, on the 21st of June, 1813, and in the attack of the position, covering Toulouse, on the 10th of April, 1814.

"JOHN MACDONALD, *Deputy Adjutant-General*.

"OFFICER COMMANDING THE

"THIRD KING'S OWN LIGHT DRAGOONS,"

On June 19th and 22nd the "King's Own" embarked at Waterford in ten vessels, landed at Bristol, and proceeded on the 24th, 27th and 28th in three divisions to Brighton and Chichester, the headquarters to Brighton. On October 24th the headquarters removed to Chichester, and on the 28th the Regiment (except one troop detached at Hastings) was inspected by Major-General Lord Edward Somerset in Greenwood Park, upon which occasion the following order was issued by command of his Lordship :—

" REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

" CHICHESTER BARRACKS,

" 28th October, 1822.

" The commanding officer has much pleasure in acquainting the regiment that he has received the commands of Major-General Lord Edward Somerset to communicate his entire approbation of its appearance, both in the field and quarters, and the system of regularity which appears to be pursued in its interior economy."

On November 7th the headquarters and three troops marched from Chichester for Romford, where they arrived on the 12th.

On April 24th, 1823, two troops left Chichester for Brighton, and on June 28th the whole Regiment assembled at Hampton Court and its vicinity.

A grand cavalry review took place on Hounslow Heath on July 15th. The troops present were brigaded as follows :

Cuirassier Brigade.	{	First Life Guards Second Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards.	}	Commanded by Colonel Sir Robert Hill.
Light Brigade.	{	Third Light Dragoons commanded by Major Stisted Seventh Hussars, Fifteenth Hussars.	}	Commanded by Colonel Lord C. S. Manners.

Horse Artillery Brigade, commanded by Colonel Augustus Frazer.

These troops, being commanded by Major-General Lord Edward Somerset, were reviewed by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief. The general cavalry order and Horse Guards' letter as under, so highly flattering to the whole of the regiments present, were promulgated :—

" GENERAL CAVALRY ORDER.

" HEADQUARTERS, LONDON,

" 22nd July, 1823.

" Major-General Lord Edward Somerset has great pleasure in communicating to the corps of cavalry and the brigade of

horse artillery lately assembled under his orders the accompanying letter from the Deputy-Adjutant-General conveying the Commander-in-Chief's unqualified approbation of their appearance, equipment and performances at the review on Hounslow Heath on the 15th instant.

"The Major-General feels it unnecessary to add any opinion of his own to the strong expressions of commendation pronounced by His Royal Highness ; he has only to assure them of the sense he entertains of their merits, and to request the officers commanding brigades and regiments, as well as the troops under their command, will accept his acknowledgments for the zeal and attention with which they executed his orders."

"HORSE GUARDS,

"16th July, 1823.

"My Lord,—I have received the Commander-in-Chief's commands to express to your Lordship His Royal Highness's unqualified approbation of the appearance and equipment of the cavalry which His Royal Highness reviewed yesterday upon Hounslow Heath, under your Lordship's orders.

"I have accordingly the honour to direct that his Royal Highness's said approval may be expressed by your Lordship to the respective commanding officers of the regiments which were assembled on that occasion.

"I have it in command to say, that the Commander-in-Chief feels great satisfaction in commending the quickness and precision with which your Lordship executed the various movements which were undertaken, as well as extending that communication to Colonels Sir Robert Hill and Lord Charles Manners, by whom (as commanders of the two brigades) your Lordship was duly supported.

"I have it likewise in command to say that the rapidity, yet correctness, with which the Royal Horse Artillery, under the orders of Colonel Sir Augustus Frazer, performed its evolutions, and the dexterity with which its guns were served, excited the Commander-in-Chief's admiration, and bore out the character for efficiency in its every department which, in his Royal Highness's opinion, has uniformly belonged to that distinguished branch.

"I have it in command to add, and request you will signify to Colonel Clifton and Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, that the Commander-in-Chief observed with great pleasure the forbearance and good management with which the invidious duty of keeping the ground was yesterday discharged by

the Fourteenth Light Dragoons, assisted by a detachment of the Royal Dragoons.

"I have the honour to be, &c., &c.,

" JOHN MACDONALD,

" Deputy Adjutant-General.

" TO MAJOR-GENERAL LORD E. H. SOMERSET, K.C.B."

On July 17th four troops marched from Hampton Court to Hounslow Barracks ; and on the 19th of the month, and again on October 29th, Lord Edward Somerset made the half-yearly inspections of the Regiment.

On March 31st, 1824, the squadron stationed at Hampton Court removed to Hounslow, the Regiment being relieved from duty at the former place by the Seventh Hussars. On this occasion the troops received the following most honourable testimonial from His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence :—

" March 31st, 1824.

" The Third Light Dragoons being about to leave their present quarters at Hampton Court, His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence takes this opportunity of expressing to Major Stisted his approbation of the uniform and steady good conduct of the Regiment since it has been in these quarters, and of assuring the ' King's Own ' that they will ever possess His Royal Highness's best and sincere wishes for their honour and welfare."

Major-General Lord E. Somerset inspected the Regiment in marching order on June 10th.

On July 7th the same brigades, under command of the same officers (except the Cuirassier Brigade, which upon this occasion was under the Honourable H. B. Lygon), as on July 15th last year, were again reviewed by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief ; and Lord Charles S. Manners received the commands of Major-General Lord E. Somerset to express to the " King's Own " the entire approbation of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief of their excellent appearance in the field that day.

The Regiment marched from Hounslow on the 12th, the headquarters proceeding to Coventry, troops being detached to Birmingham, Hinckley, and Abergavenny. On the 20th a highly flattering and complimentary letter was received by the commanding officer, from Lieut.-General Lord Combermere, K.C.B., the Colonel of the King's Own, which elicited the following :—

" REGIMENTAL ORDER,

" Dated 20th July, 1824.

" The commanding officer has very great pleasure in communicating in orders the contents of a letter he has had from Lieut.-General Lord Combermere. His Lordship remarks, ' I have received from several officers present at the late review, even from the highest quarter, the most flattering accounts of the appearance of the regiment on that occasion.' In the reports alluded to, the condition of the horses and appointments, and the general military air throughout the corps, have been particularly mentioned to him. Lieutenant-General Combermere concludes with these words :—' All this is most gratifying to me, and I beg that you will say everything that is right and grateful from me to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, upon the occasion.' "

On May 17th, 1825 (the Regiment having previously been inspected by Lord E. Somerset), the headquarters moved to Newcastle-on-Tyne, a squadron being detached to Carlisle.

Colonel Lord Charles Somerset Manners was promoted to Major-General on May 27th, and his brother, Colonel Lord Robert Manners, from the half-pay of the Tenth Hussars, was appointed to the lieutenant-colonelcy in succession, on June 2nd.

On July 22nd a detachment of the " King's Own " proceeded to Sunderland, in consequence of serious riots at that place, in which the " Associated Keelmen " had gained such power as to prevent any vessels putting to sea. On August 3rd these disturbances grew to such a height that it became necessary for the military, under the direction of the magistrates, to make use of their arms, when seven lives were, unfortunately, lost, but of so good effect was this salutary severity that from that time order was restored, and the detachment returned to Newcastle-on-Tyne, receiving from the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State, through Major-General Harris, commanding the district, from the Shipowners' Society, and from the magistrates and inhabitants of Sunderland, the expression of their approbation of the conduct of the party (as exhibited in their coolness and forbearance under very trying circumstances), in the following correspondence :—

Extract of a letter dated—

" PONTEFRACT,

" August 14th, 1825.

" My Lord,—I am directed by Major-General the Honourable W. G. Harris, to announce to your Lordship that his

Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and the Secretary of State for the Home Department, have expressed their approbation of the conduct of Lieutenant Jebb and the men composing the party under his command, when employed in aid of the civil power, at Sunderland, on the 3rd instant.

" I have the honour, &c.,

" P. HAY, A.D.C.

" COLONEL LORD R. MANNERS."

Letter from the " Shipowners' Society," dated—

" SUNDERLAND,

" 18th August, 1825.

" Sir,—The unfortunate disagreement between the Shipowners' Society and Seamen of this port having terminated, I am desired by the former to return to you and Lieutenants Jebb and Phillipps, and the non-commissioned officers and privates under your command, their warmest thanks for the assistance and protection afforded them and the town at large, on every occasion when it has been necessary to call for their services.

" When each individual has conducted himself in a manner so creditable to the regiment, it may be invidious not to give equal praise to all, but the shipowners hope, that in expressing their highest acknowledgements to the party who were on the river on the 3rd instant, for the coolness and resolution they then displayed under the trying circumstances under which they were placed, they will give them the credit to believe that they are fully confident that every other individual would have acted in a similar manner.

" The non-commissioned officers and privates are also requested to accept the thanks of the *Town* for their regular and orderly conduct during the time they have been stationed here.

" I have the honour, to be, &c., &c.,

" P. RIDER,

" *Secretary to the Shipowners' Society.*

" To CAPTAIN J. M'QUEEN,

" 3rd Light Dragoons."

Extract from a letter, dated—

" SUNDERLAND,

" August 26th, 1825.

" My Lord,—I beg to have the honour of expressing the unqualified approbation and thanks of myself and brother magistrates to the officers and men of the party, for their

essential services in the late riotous and melancholy events ; and I derive great consolation from having received the perfect concurrence of Government in the conduct of the military and magistrates, and particularly on the 3rd of August, when it became necessary to fire on the mob, by which some lives were lost.

“ I have the honour, &c.,

“ T. ROBERSTON, J.P.

“ To COLONEL R. MANNERS,

“ 3rd Light Dragoons.”

Extract of a letter from Mr. Ord, on the part of the Shipowners, to the Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B., dated—

“ 23rd August, 1825.

“ I beg at the same time to say, that it is impossible to speak too highly of the conduct of Lieutenants Jebb and Phillipps, of the Third Light Dragoons, and the detachment, on the 3rd instant, under circumstances of a most trying nature ; their forbearance under attacks of every description from a violent mob of several thousand persons (the detachment only consisting of about thirty men), was only equalled by their coolness and steadiness on the occasion ; and to their presence, it is not too much to say, is to be attributed the saving of many lives as well as property, for at the time they were called in, the rioters had overcome the special constables, and actually taken possession of the shipping.”

The Regiment was inspected on September 8th and 9th by Major-General Sir Hussey Vivian.

On March 3rd, 1826, the “ King’s Own ” commenced their march for Portpatrick, embarked there for Ireland, and took up quarters—two troops and the headquarters at Dundalk, three troops at Belturbet, and one at Longford. One troop proceeded from Belturbet to Longford on April 30th, and both the troops at Longford marched to Belfast on May 12th. The whole Regiment assembled at Dundalk on September 21st, and was inspected by Major-General Sir Colquhoun Grant on the 24th. The detached squadrons returned to their quarters at Belfast and Belturbet on October 12th.

Early in June, 1827, the Regiment marched to Dublin, and occupied Portobello Barracks. On the 13th, the half-yearly inspection took place, and on July 24th the Regiment was reviewed by Lieut.-General Sir George Murray. It was again inspected by Sir Colquhoun Grant on October 5th.

On February 25th, 1828, Sir George Murray again

reviewed the Regiment, bestowing upon it the highest praise for its appearance and excellent conduct during the period it had been quartered in Dublin. On the following day it commenced its march for the Province of Connaught, one troop and the headquarters proceeding to Ballinrobe, one to Loughrea, two to Gort, and two to Athlone. The half-yearly inspection of the Regiment took place on May 3rd, and was made by Major-General J. Taylor.

The five detached troops received orders on June 30th to proceed to Ennis to assist in preserving the peace during the Clare Election. Two troops were quartered in a ruined distillery, two in the yards of the infirmary, and one at Clare Castle, where Major-General Sir Charles Doyle, who had arrived from Limerick, established his headquarters. The troops remained at Ennis ten days, and then returned to their former stations. On November 9th Major-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot inspected the Regiment.

The "King's Own" were again inspected at Ballinrobe by Sir Thomas Arbuthnot on April 29th, 1829.

The Regiment was now under orders to return to England. It had been three years in Ireland, and had, upon all occasions, received the highest character from the several general officers under whose command it had been placed. On February 25th, 1828, Sir George Murray was pleased to say that he never saw a regiment in higher order in every respect; and regretted that Major-General Sir Colquhoun Grant was not present to notify his approbation also before the corps left Dublin. Major-General J. Taylor, on the inspection of May 3rd, 1828, desired the Commanding Officer to express to the Regiment his great satisfaction in being able to tell them that he had always heard, from all quarters and from the highest authorities, both before and since the arrival of the "King's Own Light Dragoons" in his district, of their high state of discipline, good conduct, and soldierlike appearance, and that he had great pleasure in being enabled to confirm all he had heard, in every respect. Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, upon the last occasion of his inspecting the corps, expressed his regret at losing from his district a regiment which had done itself such credit by its excellent conduct while under his command.

The "King's Own" marched for Dublin on May 6th, and embarked for England on the 13th, being ordered to proceed to Exeter, but, on landing on the 14th and 16th at Liverpool, they were directed to proceed to Prescott, in Lancashire, eventually taking up quarters—two troops and headquarters

at Manchester, and one each at Bury, Bolton, Blackburn, and Haslingden. On June 15th four troops and the headquarters moved to Sheffield, the troop from Bolton occupying Rochdale, the one at Bury standing fast. In consequence of riots in the town of Barnsley, a troop was sent thither from Sheffield on July 15th, and it remained in those quarters till the following spring.

Major-General Sir Hussey Vivian, having inspected the "King's Own" in marching order on September 14th, directed the following order to be issued:—

"REGIMENTAL ORDER, BY COL. LORD R. MANNERS.

"SHEFFIELD,

"14th September, 1829.

"In addition to the flattering manner in which the Major-General addressed the officers and men on the inspection parade this day, Colonel Lord Robert Manners received his commands to issue an order, expressive of his entire approbation of everything he has seen, and desires that the said order should be entered in the Record Book of the Regiment."

On September 16th General Viscount Combermere was removed to the First Life Guards, and the Colonelcy of the "King's Own Light Dragoons" was conferred upon Lieut.-General Lord George Thomas Beresford, G.C.H.

The headquarters and five troops marched for York early in April, 1830, and arrived there on the 7th and 8th; the sixth troop proceeded to Newcastle-on-Tyne, detaching a subalterns' party to Beverley, on coast duty. On the 21st, the five troops quartered at York were inspected by Major-General Sir H. Bouverie, commanding the northern district, who directed the commanding officer, Major C. Stisted, to express to the officers his unqualified approbation of the Regiment. He further remarked that "the appearance of the men, the high condition of the horses, and the field movements performed with so much precision and celerity, reflect the highest credit on every individual."

On April 22nd, an alteration took place in the establishment of the Regiment, which was fixed at 270 rank and file.

His Majesty King George IV died on June 26th, and was succeeded by his brother the Duke of Clarence, as William IV.

Colonel Lord Robert Manners was promoted to Major-General on July 22nd, Major Charles Stisted succeeding to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Regiment; the second majority was at the same time absorbed, in compliance with an order to that effect, dated Horse Guards, July 16th, 1830.

On July 29th headquarters and the five troops at York moved to Selby and Tadcaster ; three troops being quartered at the former place, and two at the latter. They returned to York on August 9th, after the general election.

In consequence of the destruction of machinery by mobs, and the incendiary fires in the Midland and Southern Counties, the headquarters and four troops marched from York on November 25th *en route* to Nottingham, to relieve the Fifteenth Hussars ; at the same time, all officers and men on leave of absence were recalled. The two squadrons arrived at Nottingham on the 29th ; and on December 6th a troop was detached to Loughborough, in consequence of riots there. This troop returned to Nottingham on the 17th, receiving from the magistrates of Leicestershire a vote of thanks for their readiness and promptitude.

On December 9th the establishment was increased from 270 to 297 rank and file.

December 29th the first division immediately followed by the others, left Nottingham and returned to York. A letter from the War Office, dated December 30th, 1830, directed the establishment of horses to be increased from 254 to 272.

In consequence of a sudden order received on the night of March 2nd, 1831, the Regiment marched from York on the following morning ; the headquarters and two squadrons proceeding to Leeds, the other squadron to Burnley. On April 4th the Burnley Squadron moved to Leeds to replace one which had marched from the latter place to Newcastle. On the 25th one troop was sent from Leeds to Chester-le-Street, near Durham ; and on May 5th and 6th the other three troops and the headquarters left Leeds for Newcastle, being employed during their stay in these quarters in the suppression of riots among the colliers.

September 22nd Major-General Sir Charles Dalbiac (Inspecting General of Cavalry) inspected the Regiment, and the next day it marched in three divisions for Edinburgh, where it arrived on the 29th. Major-General the Honourable Patrick Steuart made the half-yearly inspection at Portobello on October 28th.

The Indian cholera having made its appearance at Musselburgh and Portobello, the Regiment was closely confined to barracks, the gates being constantly closed. The result proved the wisdom of this measure, for, although hundreds were dying in the neighbourhood, very few cases of cholera occurred in the corps.

On April 9th, 1832, the Regiment marched from Piershill Barracks ; the headquarters and five troops proceeding to

Glasgow, the other troop to Hamilton. It was inspected at Glasgow on June 5th by Major-General the Honourable P. Steuart, and by Major-General Sir C. Dalbiac on October 2nd, who ordered Lieut.-Colonel Stisted "to notify to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, his admiration of everything he had seen of the Regiment, and that it would be most gratifying to him to report accordingly to Major-General Steuart, commanding in North Britain. The Regiment was in such perfect order, and gave him such satisfaction that he must consider it a sinecure coming to inspect it; no inspection appearing to be necessary."

The "King's Own" being ordered to return to England, commenced their march on February 23rd, 1833, and were stationed at Ipswich and Norwich; they were inspected by Major-General Sir C. Dalbiac on August 1st.

The establishment was reduced, on December 30th, to 274 rank and file, including farriers, and 254 horses.

One squadron of the Regiment marched to Hampton Court on April 14th, 1834, but was almost immediately ordered to proceed to London, where disturbances were apprehended on the occasion of the meeting of the "Trades' Union," which was to take place on the 21st. All, however, went off quietly, and the squadron returned to Hampton Court, where it was joined by another troop on May 5th. At the same time the remainder of the Regiment, with the headquarters, proceeded to Hounslow, and took up the King's duty.

On May 24th the standards of Light Dragoons, Hussars, and Lancer regiments were ordered to be discontinued.*

The Regiment was inspected by Sir Charles Dalbiac on July 7th, and on the 11th General Lord Hill reviewed it on Hounslow Heath.

"Hounslow, 11th July, 1834.

"REGIMENTAL ORDER.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Stisted has the greatest satisfaction in communicating to the Regiment the approbation of the General Commanding-in-Chief, this day, in the field. Lord

* "HORSE GUARDS,

"24th May, 1834.

"SIR,—I have received the commands of the General Commanding-in-Chief, to notify to you, for your information and guidance, that His Majesty has been pleased to command that the use of standards, in Light Dragoon regiments, shall be discontinued.

"I have the honour, &c.,

JOHN MACDONALD, *Adjutant-General.*

"THE OFFICER-COMMANDING 3RD LIGHT DRAGOONS."

Hill observed that it was not his own opinion only, but also that of the Adjutant-General and of the Inspector-General of Cavalry, that they never saw a Regiment perform the movements in the field with more precision and steadiness, and, at the same time, with sufficient celerity.

“ Lord Hill also expressed his gratification at the detailed report of the Inspector-General of Cavalry, on his inspection of the 7th instant, of the good conduct, general appearance, and efficiency of the Regiment in every particular ; and that it gave his Lordship great pleasure inspecting a regiment he found in such perfect order.”

The “ Third ” was relieved from the King's Duty at Hounslow, by the Eighth Hussars, on April 24th, 1835, being ordered to proceed to Ireland. It embarked at Bristol on May 3rd, and landed at Cork on the 5th, two troops remaining in barracks there, the other four, with the headquarters, marching to Ballincollig. Major-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, commanding the Southern District, inspected the Regiment at Ballincollig on June 15th.

The “ King's Own ” had the honour to form the escort of his Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, on his entry into Cork on August 1st. The whole of the troops at Cork and Ballincollig were reviewed by his Excellency on the 3rd. The half-yearly inspection took place on October 12th at Ballincollig.

On May 9th, 1836, the “ Third ” was again inspected by Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, who assembled the officers on the parade and bestowed upon the Regiment the most flattering commendations. On the 25th the “ King's Own ” marched from Ballincollig and Cork, the headquarters and three troops proceeding to Cahir, two to Limerick, and one to Clonmel. This troop went to Waterford on August 6th, for the purpose of awaiting the landing of, and furnishing a guard of honour to, the Lord-Lieutenant, which duty having been performed, it returned to Clonmel on the 13th. The usual inspection took place at Cahir on October 15th, and was made by Major-General Sir James Douglas.

The Regiment having been selected for service in the East Indies, a notification to that effect was received in April, 1837, and it was ordered to proceed to Canterbury, where all necessary arrangements were to be made, preparatory to embarking for the East. On April 14th it sailed from Cork, landed at Bristol on the 15th, and arrived at Canterbury on the 29th.

The following Regimental Order was issued by Lieut.-General Lord G. T. Beresford, dated :—

“ 18th May, 1837.

“ Lord George Beresford being prevented by indisposition from visiting the ‘ King’s Own Light Dragoons ’ previous to their leaving England, has recourse to the channel of a Regimental Order to convey to Lieutenant-Colonel Stisted, K.H., the officers, and non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the Regiment, the heartfelt satisfaction he has derived from their meritorious conduct during the period that he has had the honour of being their Colonel. It is a source of pride to Lord G. Beresford to believe that his Regiment is not surpassed in steady discipline, habitual good conduct and general efficiency, by any corps in His Majesty’s service. To Lieutenant-Colonel Stisted, for the admirable manner in which he has conducted the command for so many years, and to the officers and non-commissioned officers in general, for the support which the Lieutenant-Colonel acknowledges to have uniformly received from them Lord G. Beresford begs to return his thanks.

“ The unanimity that prevails in the ‘ King’s Own ’ proves the soundness of the discipline established ; and it is highly creditable to the corps to reflect, that, on the late march from Ireland to Canterbury, no circumstance occurred to occasion a complaint against any individual, and that the horses were in as good condition at the termination of the march as they were at the commencement, although the Dragoons could not but be aware that they were to be transferred to other hands upon their arrival at Canterbury.

“ The ‘ King’s Own ’ are now about to enter upon a new career of service in a distant country, widely differing in most circumstances from that to which they have been accustomed ; they carry with them a character of which they may be justly proud, and which their colonel feels assured it will be the first object of every individual to maintain unsullied.

“ Lord George assures the Regiment that he will anxiously watch their proceedings in the East Indies, and he will as anxiously hope that, whenever it may be their fate to return to their native land, it may be with increased honour and reputation.”

On May 10th Colonel Joseph Thackwell, C.B., K.H., late of the Fifteenth Hussars, exchanged into the “ King’s

Own " from half pay, with Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Stisted.*

On May 20th, and two succeeding days, the Regiment was minutely inspected by Major-General Sir Charles Dalbiac, Inspector-General of Cavalry, and on the 23rd the whole of the horses were drafted to other corps.

All men considered unfit for service in India were either discharged or sent to the depot troop at Maidstone. In compliance with an order from the Horse Guards, dated June 3rd, the "Third" received 141 volunteers from the several cavalry regiments then serving in the United Kingdom.

His Majesty King William IV died on June 20th, and was succeeded by Queen Victoria.

The Regiment marched in July, and embarked at Gravesend for the East Indies, as under, the effective strength being 420 non-commissioned officers and men.

Date of Embarkation.	Ship.	Number of Troops.	Date and Place of Disembarkation.
14th July	London	one	13th Nov., Calcutta
15th July	Mountstuart	two, and	13th Nov., Calcutta
18th July	Elphinstone	headquarters	
11th August	Moir	three	23rd Dec., Calcutta
	Thomas Grenville	two	21st Dec., Calcutta

The Regiment was inspected at Calcutta on December 31st by Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, K.C.B., commanding the Presidency Division.

On January 4th, 1838, the "King's Own" commenced their march for Cawnpore, a distance of about six hundred and twenty miles. Arriving there on March 10th they received 608 horses formerly belonging to the Eleventh Light Dragoons, which corps had left Cawnpore for England.

* Mr. Cannon says :—"The compiler of the Records of the Army feels it his duty to acknowledge that his labours have been greatly assisted by a memoir of the services of the Third or the King's Own Light Dragoons, which was printed in 1833, by Lieut.-Colonel Charles Stisted, then Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment. King William IV expressed himself much satisfied with the manner in which the Colonel had executed a task to which His Majesty attached great importance, and gave him credit for the zeal and industry with which he had undertaken and prosecuted it; a notification to the above effect was made to Lieutenant-Colonel Stisted by Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.H. —Cannon's Historical Record of the "Third," published in 1847, p. 108.

in December last ; also 109 non-commissioned officers and men, volunteers from that regiment.

Major-General H. Oglander inspected the " Third " on May 17th, and on December 21st it was inspected by Major-General F. J. T. Johnston, C.B.

During this year the Regiment lost by deaths 2 officers and 73 men, the greater proportion in June, from apoplexy.

The Regiment marched for Meerut on January 24th, 1839, under the command of Major G. H. Lockwood, Colonel Thackwell having been promoted to the local rank of Major-General in the East Indies, and for some time had been in command of the cavalry division of the " Army of the Indus."* The Regiment arrived at Meerut on February 18th, and was inspected on May 3rd by Major-General J. McCaskill, K.H., commanding the division.

On May 4th an order from the Horse Guards directed the discontinuance of the pistols by Light Dragoons and Hussar regiments, excepting the sergeant-majors and trumpeters, who were to be armed with one pistol each.

The decease of Lieut.-General Lord George Thomas Beresford, G.C.H., took place at Armagh, in Ireland, on October 26th, and Her Majesty was pleased to confer the Colonelcy of the " Third " upon Lieut.-General Lord Charles Somerset Manners, K.C.B., who had commanded the Regiment as Lieutenant-Colonel from July 2nd, 1812, until he was promoted to Major-General on May 27th, 1825. The date of his lordship's appointment to the colonelcy of the Regiment was November 8th, 1839.

In consequence of the return from Afghanistan of the Sixteenth Lancers (which regiment was directed to occupy its old quarters at Meerut), the " Third " marched for Cawnpore on December 6th, under the command of Major Michael White. The following Order was promulgated on this occasion :—

“ STATION ORDER.

“ MEERUT,

“ 5th December, 1839.

“ The Major-General commanding the station takes this opportunity of observing on the high state of order and discipline so conspicuous in the Third Light Dragoons. Since he has had the honour of having them under his

* Cornet Edmund Roche, of the " King's Own," was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Thackwell, and served as such throughout the arduous campaign in Afghanistan in 1838-9, including the capture of Ghuznee, on the 23rd of July, 1839.

command, he cannot recall that they have caused him one moment's trouble or uneasiness. They have at all times been exemplary in their conduct, and are entitled to the expression of his perfect approbation and best wishes."

On December 20th Major-General Joseph Thackwell was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, for his services in Afghanistan.

The loss by deaths this year was 4 officers and 29 men.

The Regiment arrived at Cawnpore on January 1st, 1840, and was inspected on May 29th, by Major-General Sir Edward K. Williams, commanding the division.

In the month of October the "King's Own" received sudden orders to march to Kurnaul, and all considered unfit for field service were to be left at Cawnpore, where a depot was to be established. The following Orders were issued prior to the departure of the Regiment :—

" DIVISION ORDER.

" CAWNPORE,

" 17th October, 1840.

" The Major-General commanding the division cannot permit the King's Own Light Dragoons to leave Cawnpore without expressing his own high approbation of their general good conduct. Their regularity in quarters, and their good and friendly feeling to the other corps, tend highly to prove the state of discipline of the Regiment.

" Colonel White will be pleased to receive for himself, his officers and men, Major-General William's best wishes for their happiness and prosperity."

" STATION ORDER.

" CAWNPORE,

" 18th October, 1840.

" The Major-General commanding the station had great pleasure in reading, in the Orders of yesterday, the flattering expressions of approbation bestowed by the Major-General commanding the division, on the Third, or King's Own Light Dragoons, for their discipline and good conduct. He has great satisfaction in most cordially joining in these sentiments of approval, which he trusts will be an inducement to a continuance of the same good conduct ; and he is happy at being able to observe that Lieut.-Colonel White and those under him, are entitled to commendations for their exertions in training and making fit for the ranks a large body of recruits and remount horses, within an unusually short time."

The Regiment commenced its march on October 21st, and proceeded *via* Meerut to Kurnaul, where it arrived on November 21st, and encamped on the drill-ground near the native cavalry lines.

The deaths in the Regiment this year were 1 officer and 32 men.

On January 7th, 1841, Major-General M. Boyd, commanding the Sirhind Division, made the inspection of the Regiment. In April, in consequence of the excessive heat of the weather, the men were removed from the tents into three empty stables, which had been prepared for the purpose, in the native cavalry lines, there being no barrack accommodation available. Major-General Boyd again inspected the Regiment on May 31st.

The loss by deaths was 1 officer and 34 men during the year.

The "Third" was reviewed on January 5th, 1842, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, General Sir Jasper Nichols, who expressed himself most highly gratified with the fine appearance of the men and horses, and with the precision and celerity with which the manœuvres in the field were performed.

Very shortly after this the most alarming rumours reached British India, to the effect that serious disasters had befallen our troops in Afghanistan, but of what nature, or to what extent, none could tell, as all communication with that country had ceased for some time past, owing, as was imagined, to the passes having become closed with snow, as is usual during the winter months. In the present instance, it was in consequence of all the practicable outlets having been seized by the several Afghan tribes, who had been in open insurrection since November 2nd, 1841. However, all doubts on the subject were soon set at rest, for the astounding news arrived that the Anglo-Indian army beyond the passes was annihilated, excepting a small force which held the fortress of Jellalabad, under Colonel Sir Robert Sale, of the Thirteenth Foot. To rescue these troops, and to inflict a just punishment upon the Afghans, whose treachery had been the cause of the loss of so many brave officers and men, was now the great object of the Indian Government, which, under the administration of Lord Ellenborough, who had recently been appointed Governor-General, was determined to act with vigour. Accordingly, a considerable force was ordered to assemble at Peshawar, in the Punjab, a province belonging to our allies the Sikhs, and the "Third Light Dragoons" having been selected

as one of the regiments for this service, marched from Kurnaul on January 28th, and arrived at Ferozepore on February 18th, with 576 effective men. The Regiment was now ordered to proceed to Peshawar by forced marches, accompanied by the undernamed troops, the whole under the command of Lieut.-Colonel M. White, of the "Third," with the rank of brigadier, the command of the Regiment devolving upon Major G. H. Lockwood, which he retained throughout the campaign :—

2nd Troop, 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery,

1st Regiment Native Cavalry,

3rd Irregular Cavalry (one Resal),

6th Regiment Native Infantry (two companies),

33rd Regiment Native Infantry,

besides upwards of a thousand camels laden with treasure, arms, ammunition, clothing, and stores of every description. The detachment left Ferozepore on the 22nd *en route* for Peshawar, *via* the Punjab, crossed the Sutlej the same day by an ill-constructed bridge of boats, which gave way whilst the artillery was passing, precipitating one of the guns into the stream. The gun was recovered, after great exertions, though with the loss of the two limber horses. The Ravee was crossed by ferry on March 3rd and 4th, for which purpose only three small boats were attainable; the Chenaub was also crossed by ferry at Ramnuggur on the 9th; the Jeelum, by ferry, on the 15th, near the town of Jeelum, except one squadron of the "King's Own," which passed the river by a dangerous ford some few miles above the town; the Indus was crossed on the 26th by a bridge of boats constructed near the fortress of Attok. On the 29th the detachment encamped at Peshawar, and on the following day joined the troops already assembled under the command of Major-General George Pollock, near Kawalsar. On the 31st the force advanced to within about three miles of the celebrated Khybur Pass, and encamped at Jumrood.

It would be vain to attempt a description of the determined spirit of retaliation which now possessed every man, natives as well as Europeans. The fearful accounts which hourly reached Pollock's force, of the suffering of their countrymen beyond the passes, during the late most calamitous events in Afghanistan, served to excite the troops to a deep revenge, and it was clearly evident that a fearful retribution awaited their foes, whenever the opportunity should offer of inflicting it.

On April 5th the entrance to the Khybur Pass was carried, after a short but severe struggle. A squadron of the "King's

Own," commanded by Lieut. Walter Unett, protected the right column of attack under Lieut.-Colonel Taylor, of the Ninth Foot. Another squadron supported the left column under Major Huish, of the 26th Native Infantry; the other two covered the main column, which was under the personal command of Major-General Pollock. The heights right and left of the Pass were obstinately defended by the enemy, who were driven from their numerous breastworks with great slaughter, and compelled to seek for safety in flight; at the same time Pollock's artillery opened fire upon the Pass, which had also been covered by strong breastworks. The flanks having been cleared of the enemy, the main column advanced in the most beautiful order, and drove the foe from their defences at the point of the bayonet. The attack was everywhere successful, and the force advanced to within a mile of Ali Musjeed and bivouacked. Major-General Pollock, in his despatch announcing the successful advance of the troops into the Khybur, states, "there was some of the enemy's horse in the vicinity of Ali Musjeed, but I regret they did not wait for Brigadier White and his brigade to make an example of them." This had reference to a threatened attack on the infantry column in the main pass by the enemy's cavalry, who, upon finding a squadron of the "King's Own" drawn up ready to oppose them, instantly retired.

Ali Musjeed was abandoned by the enemy on the morning of the 6th, everything it contained having been destroyed or removed.

The force lost on the 5th 135 killed, wounded, and missing. The "Third" had no casualties. The enemy's loss amounted to nearly a thousand men.

On the 7th General Pollock advanced without meeting with much opposition, and encamped on the 10th on the right bank of the Cabool River, opposite Lalpoora, a large town on the left bank, occupied in force by the enemy, who opened a smart fire upon the camp, which they continued to maintain until dark without doing much mischief. A detachment was sent over the river on the morning of the 11th, for the purpose of dislodging them. The stream had to be crossed by ford, which was not deep, but so fearfully rapid in its course that it carried away and drowned several men, including two of the "King's Own." Lalpoora was vacated by the enemy on the approach of the detachment. On the 12th the force continued its march towards Jellalabad, where it arrived on the 16th, encamping west of the fort

intersecting the Cabool road. Nothing of much importance was undertaken by the troops till the month of August.

During this period of inactivity the force had to depend in some measure upon the inhabitants for supplies of various sorts. Amongst other things was food for the cavalry horses. Barley was plentiful, and was necessarily substituted for the gram with which they are always fed in India, but the horses being unaccustomed to this description of grain, and grass being both scarce and indifferent, they lost their condition and became nearly unserviceable, notwithstanding all the care and attention which was bestowed upon them. The troops also suffered greatly from bad provisions, and at one time sickness increased to an alarming extent, which had only partially disappeared by the close of July, when the General received Lord Ellenborough's instructions to advance on Cabool as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made.

On Sunday, August 7th, a brigade under the command of Sir Robert Sale moved to the front about twenty miles and encamped at Futtiabad. The "King's Own" advanced on the 14th and joined Sir Robert Sale on the 16th. On the 23rd the first squadron, under Brevet-Major H. Bond, was detached to assist in operations against Mammoo Khail, which was taken by assault and totally destroyed on the 24th, as were also several fortified villages in the vicinity. The detached brigade was commanded by Major-General Pollock, and lost in this affair 7 men killed, 47 wounded, and 2 missing. The camp was established at Mammoo Khail until the 30th, when it removed to Gundamuk. The three other squadrons of the "Third" arrived at this place on September 2nd, speedily followed by the First and Third Brigades of Infantry.

The troops which had been selected to march on Cabool advanced in two divisions, the first proceeding on the 7th, the second on the 8th. The "King's Own" moved with the leading division. On the 8th this division reached the Jugdulluk Pass, and found the summits of the hills which command the road strongly occupied by the enemy, who assembled in considerable numbers under different chieftains, each having a distinguishing standard. Their position was one of singular strength and difficulty of approach; the heights occupied by the Ghilzies formed an amphitheatre, inclining towards the left of the road, on which the troops were halted, while the guns opened; and the enemy were thus enabled, on this point, to fire into the columns, a deep ravine preventing the troops coming in contact with

them. Upon attacking one of their hill forts, the British gave an animated and enthusiastic cheer, which so dismayed the enemy that they fled from the heights, and, from the nature of the ground, which was so well calculated to favour their retreat, they were thus enabled to escape. Major Lockwood, with the "King's Own Light Dragoons," pursued and nearly succeeded in overtaking the enemy's cavalry, who effected their safety by flight.

Major-General Pollock, in his despatch, says : " It gratifies me to be able to state that we have thus signally defeated, with one division of the troops, the most powerful tribes and the most inveterate of our enemies, the original and principal actors in those disturbances which entailed such disasters on our troops last winter."

The "Third" had 2 men and 7 horses wounded on this occasion.

The first division proceeded on the 9th to Kutta-Sung ; on the 10th to Sch-Baba ; on the 11th to Tezeen ; on the 12th it halted, and the second division joined.

The Tezeen valley is completely encircled by lofty hills, and the pass affords great advantages to an enemy occupying the heights. Mahomed Akhbar Khan, son of the Dost Mahomed, who had been deposed from the throne of Cabool in 1839 by the British, was in position with all his forces on the height commanding the road to Cabool, and he neglected nothing likely to render the natural difficulties as formidable as possible. Except, however, some affairs of outposts, nothing of importance was undertaken on the 12th.

On the 13th the enemy's position was forced, and the British halted that evening at the entrance to the Khoord-Cabool Pass. The troops not having advanced on the 12th appeared to have disarranged the plans of Akhbar Khan, who had intended to defend the Huft-Kotul Pass with his entire force, had Pollock proceeded on that day, as he expected would be the case. He now weakened his centre by detaching a strong division to attack Pollock's rear in the valley of Tezeen, which proved fatal to himself, and terminated in his total defeat. The attack commenced between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, by the advance-guard under Sir Robert Sale, who, after the most obstinate resistance on the part of the enemy, having been compelled on more than one occasion to resort to that never-failing purely British weapon, the bayonet, succeeded in penetrating their centre in the Huft-Kotul, routing them with great loss. The detached division of the enemy

intended for the attack on the British rear in the valley of Tezeen, drew up within five hundred yards, unfurled their green standard (the emblem of the Mussulman faith), deployed a body of about two thousand cavalry, took possession of the adjacent heights with their infantry, and opened fire with two field pieces. Colonel Richmond of the 33rd Native Infantry, who commanded the rearguard, detained the two rearward squadrons of the "King's Own" (the Regiment having at this time followed the infantry column into the pass) to strengthen his party, and remained quietly observing the manœuvres of the enemy, until the proper moment for decisive action had arrived. He then gave them a few rounds from his artillery, and ordered one squadron of the "Third," under Captain Walter Unett, one of the First Light Cavalry, and one of the Third Irregular Cavalry to charge the enemy, which was done in beautiful style; their horsemen were speedily dispersed, and seen flying to the protection of their infantry, who opened a withering jezail fire upon the gallant Dragoons. Major Lockwood brought up as a support a portion of his own regiment and some guns, the three attacking squadrons steadily retiring at the same time in skirmishing order; and the artillery having again opened fire upon the enemy, they finally disappeared from the valley.

Colonel Richmond, in his report of this affair, observes: "I was resolved to anticipate the evident intention of the Afghans by attacking them in the valley of Tezeen. The guns were accordingly moved forward within range of the enemy, supported by a squadron of the Third Dragoons, under Captain Walter Unett, with other corps, in order to charge the foe if the ground proved favourable and an opportunity offered. This soon occurred, the guns having made a good impression; and the other squadron of cavalry (Third Light Dragoons), under Major G. H. Lockwood, was hurried forward as a support, thus ensuring the success achieved by the spirited and gallant charge of their comrades in front, which completely dispersed the enemy, who left about fifty men on the field."

The conflict continued during the greater part of the day, the Afghans appearing, even after Sir Robert Sales's success, to be resolved upon disputing every foot of ground in the Huft-Kotul; but the determination of the British to conquer, overcame the obstinate resistance of the foe, who were at length forced from their numerous and strong positions, and Pollock's little army reached the summit of the Huft-Kotul Pass, cheering most enthusiastically as

they did so. The Afghans were defeated at every point, and quitted the field a routed army. In the pursuit a squadron of the "Third" under Captain John Tritton, secured a 12-pounder howitzer, and the Dragoons were actively engaged till evening in cutting up and dispersing several parties of the enemy.

The Afghans, who numbered nearly twenty thousand men, under Mahomed Akhbar Khan, and several other powerful chiefs, left about a thousand killed on the field, besides their guns and three standards. The British losses were very trifling.

The casualties in the "King's Own" were :—

Killed—2 troop horses.

Wounded—1 sergeant, 4 privates, 1 officer's charger (Captain J. W. Yerbury's), and 11 troop horses.

Major-General Pollock, in his despatch of the action at Tezeen, expressed his satisfaction with the exertions of Brigadier M. White, commanding the cavalry brigade, and also of Major G. H. Lockwood, commanding the "Third." The following order was issued to the troops upon this occasion :—

"FIELD ORDER BY MAJOR-GENERAL POLLOCK, C.B.,

"CAMP KHOORD-CABOOL,

"13th September, 1842.

"The Major General commanding congratulates the troops on their admirable conduct in the field this day. He feels convinced greater gallantry has never been exhibited, and the determination of the enemy afforded one of the best opportunities of putting it to the test.

"The boasted power of the Ghilzies has been humbled, and the presence of Mahomed Akhbar Khan stimulating their utmost exertions, has only served to render their defeat more galling.

"To the officers and men of every arm he is deeply indebted for their unremitting zeal, and he feels happy that the engineers, artillery, cavalry and infantry have had this day the opportunity of displaying the soldier-like qualities peculiar to each."

After these successes the force moved on without opposition, proceeding through the Khoord-Cabool Pass on the 14th, and encamping on the racecourse, about two miles from Cabool, on the 15th.

Arrangements having been made on the 16th for taking military possession of the Balla Hissar of Cabool, the troops as under were selected for that duty :—

Major Delafosse's Troop of Horse Artillery.

The whole of the "Third, or King's Own Light Dragoons."

The Grenadier Companies of the 9th, 13th and 31st Regiments of Foot.

The Grenadier Companies of the 26th, 35th and 60th Regiments of Native Infantry.

One Squadron of the 1st Native Cavalry.

The British colours were planted on the spot most conspicuous from the city; a Royal salute was fired by the Horse Artillery, and the bands struck up "God Save the Queen," the troops giving three cheers. Major-General Pollock, all the principal British officers, and Futtu Jung, one of the sons of the murdered Shah Soujah, were present at the ceremony, which appeared to give the inhabitants of the town but little concern. The colours of the Ninth Foot were hoisted daily in the Balla Hissar, whilst the force remained at Cabool.

Mahomed Akhbar Khan was informed, in August, of the advance of General Pollock's force from Jellalabad, whereupon he removed the whole of the British prisoners who were in his power since the disasters of November, 1841, from the vicinity of Cabool, and early in September they were sent towards Toorkistan, by the Bameean valley, where, most fortunately, they were detained. On the 19th a strong detachment, including the "King's Own Light Dragoons," the whole under the command of Sir Robert Sale, proceeded to the rescue; and, on the following day, the captives who had already been released were met at Jubeaiz, in the Bameean valley, escorted by Captain Sir Richmond Shakespear, with 600 Kuzzilbashs, *en route* towards Cabool. The total number of persons thus rescued from captivity was 106 men, women and children, including Lady Sale and daughter, and Colonel Shelton of the 44th Foot. The detachment rejoined the force at Cabool on the 21st, General Nott, commanding the Candahar troops, having arrived there on the 20th.

The headquarters and two squadrons of the Regiment, under Major Lockwood, formed part of a force which was detached on September 26th, under Major-General McCaskill (Lieut.-Colonel of the Ninth Foot), for the purpose of dispersing the enemy collected in the vicinity of Charekar, and to carry into effect certain operations against the strong and populous town of Istalif, which was deemed by the Afghans to be impregnable, but which was captured after a short but severe struggle. In the attack the British lost

1 officer and 5 men killed, and 49 men wounded. The numerous levies collected for the defence of Istalif, who were commanded by many powerful chiefs of Cabool and the Kohistan, such as Ameenollah Khan Loguree, Khaojie Ameer, Hazin Khan, the assassin of Sir Alexander Burnes, and others, were totally defeated, with great slaughter, and a vast amount of property of every description, which had been plundered from our army in January last, was recovered.

Major-General McCaskill, in his report to Major-General Pollock, gives the following description of Istalif :—

“The town, consisting of masses of houses and forts, is built on the slope of a mountain, in the rear of which are yet loftier eminences, shutting in a defile which leads to Toorkistan, and in no way can this place of abode of 15,000 people be approached but by surmounting ranges of hills separated by deep ravines, or traversing by narrow roads, its gardens, vineyards, and orchards, fenced in with strong enclosure walls. The whole of them, with the mountain sides and tops of the houses, were occupied by Jezailchees, and the strongest proof is afforded that the enemy, after this disposition, considered the place unassailable, by their having retained within the town the wives and children not only of the inhabitants, but of thousands of refugees from Cabool.”

The detached force returned to the headquarters' camp at Cabool on October 7th.

The Government of India having resolved upon the final evacuation of Afghanistan by the British troops, whose previous disasters had now been most fully and amply avenged in every scene of past misfortune, General Pollock's force commenced its retrograde march, in three divisions on October 12th, 13th and 14th, and arrived at Jellalabad on the 22nd and two following days. On the 25th and 26th the fortifications of this fortress were blown up, and the force continued its route on the following day, proceeding *via* Peshawar and the Punjab to Ferozepore, where it arrived on December 18th, and joined the “Army of Reserve,” which consisted of the following detail :—

Army of Reserve	...	16,200	} Including 742 European officers.
General Pollock's force	...	14,460	
General Nott's force	...	7,870	
Absent on command	...	6,345	

Grand total ... 44,875 fighting men, and 102 guns.

On the 31st this splendid army, probably the finest which

had ever been assembled in India, was reviewed by General Sir Jasper Nichols and Lord Ellenborough. Purtaub Singh, the son of Maharaja Shere Singh, of Lahore, and several Sirdars of the Sikhs, were also present.

The casualties in the Regiment this year, by deaths, were 2 officers and 63 men.

On January 4th, 1843, the "Army of Reserve" was dissolved, and the troops composing it were ordered into quarters. Major-General George Pollock, C.B., issued the following farewell Order to the force lately under his command :—

" CAMP FEROZEPORE,

" 10th January, 1843.

" The period having arrived at which the 'Army of Afghanistan' has been directed to proceed to the cantonments allotted to the different corps composing it, Major-General Pollock feels himself called upon to express how deeply he is indebted to officers and men for their exertions in the field, which have invariably been crowned with the success attendant upon a spirit of gallantry and devotedness that cannot be surpassed. The Major-General begs to assure the troops that he shall ever look back upon the time passed at their head as the proudest of his life ; and he bids them farewell, with every wish for their future happiness."

On the 11th the Regiment marched for Kurnaul, where it arrived on the 27th, having been absent on service a year to the day. The Regimental Depot had previously been moved up from Cawnpore, and the men were again put up in the Native Cavalry stables.

The Houses of Parliament passed votes of thanks to the troops for their services in Afghanistan. A silver medal, having inscribed on it "Cabool, 1842," and on the reverse, "Victoria Vindex," was granted to each officer and soldier present in any one action during the campaign. Lieut.-Colonel Michael White and Major George H. Lockwood were nominated Companions of the Bath, the latter being also promoted to the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. The Royal permission to bear the word "Cabool, 1842" was granted to the Regiment in 1844.

The clothing which had been due to the men since April 1st, 1842, but which had not been received by the Regiment until its return from service in the field, was now issued, having been changed from scarlet with blue facings to blue with scarlet facings. On March 6th the half-yearly inspection was made by Major-General J. M. Fast, commanding the Sirhind division of the army.

In April the Raja of Khytul died. The small Sikh state of which Khytul was the principal town, was under the protection of the British Government, and, upon the demise of the Raja, without a male heir, it lapsed by treaty to the British. The widow of the deceased Raja refused, however, to acquiesce with this arrangement, in consequence of which a small detachment of Native Infantry was sent to take forcible possession; but failing to do so, the whole of the troops at Umballa and Kurnaul (including the "King's Own") marched on April 15th, under the command of Major-General Fast. Upon arriving at Khytul on the 17th, the place was found to be deserted by the Ranee, with all her fighting men. The services of the troops being no longer required, they returned to their respective quarters. On June 2nd the Regiment was again inspected by Major-General Fast.

From this time till the close of the year great sickness prevailed in the Regiment; fevers and ague, frequently terminating in dysentery and spleen, attacked nearly every man, the exceptions being few indeed. The state of health of the "King's Own" was such that an order received on September 8th for them to proceed to Muttra, eventually to join the "Army of Exercise" then about assembling at Agra, and which subsequently took the field and totally defeated the Mahrattas at Maharajpore on December 29th, was countermanded.*

The march for Umballa commenced on November 1st, and the following is a copy of the "State of the King's Own Light Dragoons" for that date. The Regiment arrived at Umballa on the 5th, and encamped:—

337 in the ranks on the line of march.

144 sick; carried in doolies, carts, on elephants and camels.

104 left sick at Kurnaul; could not be moved.

675 total strength of the Regiment on November 1st.

* ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
" KURNAUL,

" 4th October, 1843.

" SIR, I am directed by the Major-General commanding the Sirhind division to inform you that the orders for the march of the regiment under your command to Muttra have been rescinded, and that, under instructions from Army Head-quarters, the regiment is now to proceed to Umballa, without any avoidable delay.

" I have the honour, &c., &c.,

" A. CODRINGTON,

" Assistant Quartermaster-General.

" TO CAPTAIN C. W. M. BALDERS,

" Commanding Third Light Dragoons."

The loss by deaths this year was 2 officers and 93 men.

Major-General Fast made the half-yearly inspection on January 11th, 1844. General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, reviewed the "Third" on March 23rd, and was pleased to express himself on the parade in the following words :—

"I have frequently heard the discipline and conduct of this Regiment spoken of in the highest terms, and am happy to find that it fully merits all that could be said of it. Colonel White, you will have the goodness to express to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men my unqualified approbation of the appearance of the 'King's Own' in every respect, as well as of the steadiness and celerity with which the whole of the field movements were performed."

On April 1st the establishment of the service troops of the Regiment was increased to 704, the addition being 2 trumpeters.

Umballa was a newly-formed military cantonment in 1843, and when the "King's Own" arrived there the site for the Dragoon Barracks had not even been so much as marked out; consequently, the men necessarily remained in tents, exposed to every change of an Indian climate until the middle of May, when the whole eight troops were put up in three partially finished buildings, each of which, when complete, were intended for the accommodation of a single troop. On June 26th Major-General Fast again inspected the Regiment.*

The "Third" lost 50 men by deaths during the year. Brigadier Costley, commanding the station of Umballa, inspected the Regiment on March 1st, 1845. On June 6th it was again inspected by Major-General Walter Raleigh Gilbert, C.B., now in command of the Sirhind Division.

On December 2nd Sir Henry Hardinge, Governor-General of India, and Sir Hugh Gough, both being at Umballa, *en route* to the frontier stations, made a temporary halt for a few days, during which period they received such information as to the unsettled state of the Punjab as to cause them to

* Extract of a General Order received in September, 1844 :—

"EXTRACT.

"Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the under-mentioned regiment to bear, in addition to any other badges or devices hitherto granted, the following distinction, in commemoration of its services during the second campaign in Afghanistan in 1842 :—

"3rd Light Dragoons—'Cabool, 1842.'

"True Extract.

"HARRY SMITH, *Adjutant-General*."

make arrangements for the move of troops on a large scale. The Governor-General proceeded towards Loodiana on the 6th, the Commander-in-Chief remaining at Umballa, where was now assembled a force of upwards of 12,000 men, with 32 field pieces. On the 8th the whole of these troops were ordered to be held in readiness to march on field service at the shortest notice.

On the 11th the "King's Own," consisting of 518 men, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Michael White, marched from Umballa towards Ferozepore.

The long-threatened invasion of the British provinces by the insubordinate Sikh soldiery was at length carried into effect. From the time of the death of Maharaja Runjeet Singh (the Lion of the Punjab, as he was called), a war with the Sikhs appeared to be inevitable, and had been provided against by the local Government of India; particularly since the administration of Sir Henry Hardinge, who had drawn towards the north-west frontier considerable reinforcements of all arms. The "Punches" of the Sikh army (who were in fact the misrulers of the Punjab, deciding all questions, whether connected with the affairs of their Government or their army, as best suited their own personal interests) incited the troops to insist upon being led against the British, assuring them of the certain conquest and plunder of Delhi and Calcutta. On the 11th the Sikh army commenced crossing the Sutlej. A division commanded by Lal Singh, consisting of 25,000 regular troops, 10,000 irregular, with 88 guns, took up a position around the village of Ferozeshah; whilst Tej Singh, with 23,000 men and 67 guns, remained opposite to Ferozepore, which was held by Major-General Sir John Littler with about 10,000 men and 24 guns.

On the 13th the troops from Umballa reached Kunna-ke-Serai, upon which day the Governor-General received positive information of the Sikh invasion. Having personally inspected the fortress of Loodiana, and adopted measures for its defence, he returned to Kunna-ke-Serai, and joined the force assembled there under the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Hugh Gough. A proclamation was now issued by Sir Henry Hardinge, in which he states:—

"The Sikh army has now, without a shadow of provocation, invaded the British territories; the Governor-General must therefore take measures for effectually protecting the British provinces, for vindicating the authority of the British Government, and for punishing the violators of treaties and the disturbers of public peace. The Governor-

General hereby declares the possessions of Dhuleep Singh on the left, or British banks of the Sutlej, confiscated and annexed to the British territories."

The "Army of the Sutlej," as it was henceforth designated, now hastened towards Ferozepore, and, diverging to the left of Loodiana on the 15th, was joined by all the disposable troops from that place at daybreak, near Busseean where a large quantity of provisions had been collected, for the safety of which some fears had been entertained. The same day the army proceeded to Wudnee, making altogether a march of thirty miles. By one o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th, the army reached Moodkee. The order for encamping was issued, but the troops were directed to be prepared at a moment's notice to turn out and form upon their own ground—the cavalry to unbridle and feed, but not to unsaddle; nor were the men to take off their accoutrements.

Between two and three o'clock intelligence was received that the enemy was approaching in force. To cover the formation of the infantry, the British horse artillery and cavalry were rapidly advanced about two miles to the front, where the enemy was found in position, formed along the border of a dense jungle, which covered the country for miles beyond. Before the cavalry could deploy, the Sikhs opened their fire, which was vigorously replied to by the British artillery under Brigadier George Brooke, reinforced by two light field batteries, their well-directed fire appeared to have some effect upon that of the enemy. The British infantry was speedily in action, when the cavalry was ordered to attack the Sikhs on their left flank, the "King's Own" being on the extreme right of the British line.

The distinguished part which the Regiment took in the sanguinary and memorable battle of December 18th may be best judged from the words of the Commander-in-Chief. In his despatch dated December 19th, 1845, he says:—

"I directed the cavalry, under Brigadiers White and Gough* to make a flank movement on the enemy's left, with a view of threatening and turning that flank if possible.

"With praiseworthy gallantry the Third Light Dragoons, and the second brigade of cavalry, consisting of the Body-guard and Fifth Light Cavalry, with a portion of the Fourth

* Both belonging to the "King's Own Light Dragoons." Brigadier M. White commanded the first brigade of cavalry, Brigadier J. B. Gough the second; Major C. W. M. Balders was in command of the Regiment.

Lancers, *turned* the left of the Sikh army, and sweeping along the *whole rear* of its infantry and guns, silenced for a time the latter, and put their numerous cavalry to flight.

"The attack of the infantry now commenced, and the roll of fire from this powerful arm convinced the Sikh army that they had met a foe they little expected; and their whole force were driven from position to position with great slaughter and the loss of 17 pieces of artillery, some of them of heavy calibre; our infantry using that never-failing weapon the bayonet whenever the enemy stood. Night only saved them from worse disaster, for this stout conflict was maintained during an hour and a half of dim starlight, amidst a cloud of dust from the sandy plain, which yet more obscured every object."

The Sikhs retired to their position at Ferozeshah, after suffering heavy loss. Their strength upon going into action was about 30,000, whilst the British did not far exceed 10,000, out of which they lost 207 killed and 630 wounded.*

In the "King's Own" the casualties, out of 494 men who were engaged, were:—

Killed—3 officers, 5 sergeants, 1 trumpeter, 2 corporals, and 50 privates.

Wounded—3 officers, 3 sergeants, 29 rank and file.

Making a total of 61 killed and 35 wounded.

Five officers' chargers and 100 troop horses were killed.

Two officers' chargers and 21 troop horses were wounded.

Officers Killed.—Brevet-Major W. R. Herries (Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General); Lieut. G. Newton and Cornet E. Worley.

Officers Wounded.—Lieutenants S. Fisher, Major of Brigade, severely; E. G. Swinton, severely; and E. B. Cureton, severely.

The chargers killed belonged to the following officers: Major Herries; Lieutenants Newton and Penton; Cornet Worley; and Quartermaster A. Crabtree. Those wounded were ridden by Brigadier White and Adjutant Sullivan.

The casualties of the remainder of the cavalry amounted to: 21 of all ranks and 60 horses killed, 50 of all ranks and 40 horses wounded.

In this action Captain John Tritton of the "Third," captured a standard, and Lance-Sergeant Samuel Hinds, with a party of six or seven men of the Regiment, captured two of the enemy's guns, after cutting down the whole of

* Major-General Sir Robert Sale, the hero of Jellalabad, was mortally wounded in this battle.

the gunners. Sergeant Hinds was killed at Ferozeshah on December 21st.*

On June 12th, 1847, the Royal permission was conferred upon the Regiment to bear the word "Moodkee" upon its appointments.

On December 19th the enemy again advanced towards the British position at Moodkee, but finding the army prepared to resist their meditated attack, they withdrew to Ferozeshah. At ten o'clock at night the army was reinforced by the 29th Foot, the Honourable Company's 1st European Regiment, the 11th and 41st Regiments of Native Infantry, and two heavy guns. The 20th was employed in making arrangements for the coming contest, which was expected to be as severe as it proved to be. At four o'clock on the morning of the 21st, the British army was under arms, and, at daybreak, proceeded in two columns left in front towards Ferozeshah, distant ten miles from Moodkee, and about the same from Ferozepore. After marching four miles on the direct road to Ferozeshah, Sir Hugh Gough manœuvred to the left so as to avoid the enemy's position, and the army continued to defile out of cannon-shot between the Sikhs and Ferozepore, until one o'clock in the afternoon, when the army was joined by 5,500 men and 21 guns, under Major-General Sir John Littler, from Ferozepore. The troops were now formed in order of battle, but the action did not commence for some time, nor did it become general until after three o'clock.

The Sikh entrenchment was in the form of a parallelogram of about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, including within its area the strong village of Ferozeshah, the shorter sides looking towards the Sutlej and Moodkee, and the long ones towards Ferozepore and the open country which is dead flat, studded with trees and jungle, except near the villages.

At four o'clock the battle raged in all its fury, and the "Third Light Dragoons," who were posted on the British right, received orders to attack the enemy's position at a point defended by some of the heaviest of their batteries. As the Regiment advanced, it was assailed with round shot and shell, until within about two hundred and fifty yards, when it moved at speed under a most destructive fire of grape and musketry, which laid in the dust many a gallant soldier. Nothing dismayed, but determined on victory,

* The Regiment obtained the sobriquet of "*The Moodkee-wallahs*" for this action—a name by which it will ever be remembered in India.

it pressed forward at the charge ; and now the glittering sabres flew from their scabbards, and never for a moment was the Regiment checked in its career, until it finally entered the enemy's camp and captured the whole of the batteries opposed to it, many of the Sikh artillerymen remaining at their guns till cut down by the Dragoons. This most splendid charge was the admiration of all who witnessed it. The Regiment advanced with as correct a line as if at a review parade, the troop leaders of the second squadron giving the base in the usual manner, until in actual contact with the enemy. Major C. W. M. Balders was severely wounded in this attack, and the command of the Regiment devolved upon Captain J. R. B. Hale.

Night having fallen while the conflict was everywhere raging, and several mines having been sprung, and their field magazines exploding, by which many men and horses were destroyed, the Regiment was withdrawn a short distance from the burning camp and bivouacked.

The enemy still held a considerable portion of their position and maintained a most harassing and destructive fire upon the wearied British, who, however, stood their ground until daylight of the 22nd, when the battle was renewed. The Sikhs were soon driven from the village of Ferozeshah and dislodged from their strong position ; yet the strife was not ended, for early in the afternoon Tej Singh brought up fresh battalions and a large field of artillery to the support of Lal Singh, and made strenuous efforts to regain the position at Ferozeshah. These being defeated, he recommenced by a combination against our left flank ; this was also frustrated, when he made such a demonstration against the captured village as compelled the British to change their front. The almost exhausted artillery and cavalry were again brought forward, threatening the enemy's flanks, and were for some time exposed to a most destructive fire, when the " Third Light Dragoons " once more advanced to the charge which the discomfited foe did not wait to receive, but retired with precipitation towards the Sutlej, leaving 73 pieces of cannon, all their field magazines, their large store of grain, camp equipage, etc., etc., in the hands of the victors, who bivouacked on the ground they had so nobly fought for. The men and horses of the " King's Own " had now been upwards of forty hours without food or water, nearly the whole of the time exposed to and in actual conflict with a powerful enemy. Upon going into action on the 21st, the whole of the British cavalry did not probably muster 2,000 men : from this number some had been

detached to Ferozepore in the early part of the 22nd, leaving about 2,000 on the field, and these so perfectly exhausted from fatigue, as well as the want of food, with the days hot and the nights intensely cold, that they were totally unfit for any further exertion, and could not have continued the pursuit with any good result.

The British army at the commencement of the battle, did not exceed 18,000 men. The enemy's army amounted to at least 60,000, under Lal Singh and Tej Singh, with 155 pieces of artillery, 88 of which were in position at Ferozeshah. Had Tej Singh, who was not more than eight miles from the scene of action, joined Lal Singh on the 21st, instead of on the 22nd, the result might have been doubtful. As it was, the British loss was severe, viz., 694 killed, 1,721 wounded.

The Commander-in-Chief, in his despatch of this action, dated December 22nd, 1845, observes :—

“ Although I brought up Major-General Sir Harry Smith's Division, and he captured and long retained another point of the position, and her Majesty's Third Light Dragoons charged and took some of the most formidable batteries, yet the enemy remained in possession of a considerable portion of the great quadrangle, whilst our troops, intermingled with theirs, kept possession of the remainder, and finally bivouacked upon it, exhausted by their gallant efforts, greatly reduced in numbers, and suffering extremely from thirst, yet animated by an indomitable spirit. In this state of things the long night wore away.”

The Right Honourable the Governor-General, who acted as second-in-command in this great battle, and personally witnessed the prowess of the Regiment, makes honourable mention thereof in his orders to the army, dated December 30th, 1845 :—

“ The Governor-General offers his thanks more especially to Her Majesty's Third Light Dragoons, who, on all these occasions, sought opportunities of useful conflict with the enemy, and fought with that superiority over their opponents which skill and discipline impart to brave and determined men.”

The loss sustained by the Regiment, out of 400 men taken into action, was much heavier in proportion than at Moodkee, particularly in the number of wounded.*

* It is worthy of being recorded, that many of the non-commissioned officers and men, who were wounded in the engagements of the 18th, 21st and 22nd of December, concealed the fact that they might have the opportunity of sharing in any further actions in which the

Killed—2 officers, 2 sergeants, 1 trumpeter, 6 corporals, and 44 privates.

Wounded—7 officers, 6 sergeants, and 80 rank and file. Making a total of 55 killed and 93 wounded.

Twelve officers' chargers killed and 1 wounded; 98 troop horses killed, 60 wounded and 30 missing.

Officers Killed.—Captain J. E. Codd and Cornet H. Ellis.

Officers Wounded.—Lieut.-Colonel (Brigadier) M. White, slightly; Major C. W. M. Balders, severely; Lieutenants H. C. Morgan, severely; J. G. Archer Burton, slightly (contusion); J. D. White, slightly (contusion); Cornets J. Rathwell, slightly (contusion), and W. H. Orme, severely.

The chargers killed were ridden by the following officers: Brigadier M. White, Captains J. Tritton (officiating Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division), J. R. B. Hale, J. E. Codd; Lieutenants J. D. Cowell, J. B. Hawkes, T. Penton H. C. Morgan, J. D. White; Cornet H. Ellis, and two of Lieut. and Adjutant J. Sullivan.

Charger wounded—Cornet J. Rathwell's.

Cornet H. W. Knight Bruce, who had recently exchanged from the "Third" into the 16th Lancers, but had no opportunity of joining that corps, continued to serve with the "King's Own," and was killed in the charge at Ferozeshah on the evening of December 21st.

The Royal permission was granted to the Regiment on June 12th, 1847, to bear on its appointments the word "Ferozeshah."

The army remained at Ferozeshah until December 27th, when it moved towards the Sutlej and encamped at Hurruff. On the 31st the Regiment was detached to Ferozepore, and arrived there the same day.

The Regiment lost this year by deaths, including those killed in action, 5 officers and 209 men. About 50 of this number died of cholera at Umballa during the months of August and September.

On January 18th, 1846, the Regiment marched from Ferozepore and joined Army Headquarters' camp at Jelliwallah on the following day. The Right Honourable the Governor-General inspected the troops on the 21st,

Regiment might be engaged. Amongst others, Troop Sergeant-Major Walter Eldridge, who received a bayonet wound through the calf of his leg, in charging over the enemy's entrenchments on the evening of the 21st of December, never reported the circumstance, until from lameness, caused by inflammation of the leg, the brave fellow could no longer conceal it; he was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where he died in a few days afterwards.

and in the presence of the whole army, addressed the Commanding Officer in the following highly flattering terms : " Colonel White, your Regiment is an honour to the British Army, and I wish you to make known these my sentiments, as head of this Government, to your officers and men."

The " King's Own " did not take a part in Major-General Sir Harry Smith's victory of Aliwal, which was fought on January 28th ; but a dismounted party of 54 recruits recently arrived from England, under the command of Cornet Charles R. Colt, of the Regiment, being on the march to join at Jellwallah, fell in with Sir Harry Smith's force at Jugraon, near Loodiana, and proceeded with it. In the action of Aliwal this small party lost 1 sergeant and 8 privates killed, and 4 privates taken prisoners.

On the 29th the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief reviewed the Headquarters' Army, and announced to it the victory of Aliwal, where " the enemy's camp was carried by storm, the whole of his cannon and munitions of war were captured, and his army driven headlong across the Sutlej ; even on the right bank of which he found no refuge from the fire of our artillery."—*Sir Hugh Gough's Despatch, February 1st, 1846.*

These successes were followed by another glorious and more important victory obtained by the " Army of the Sutlej " on February 10th, 1846 ; and the " King's Own Light Dragoons " had the proud satisfaction of sharing and taking a conspicuous part in that decisive combat, the Battle of Sobraon, when 35,000 Sikhs were driven from their treble line of entrenchments and precipitated in masses into the Sutlej, and those proud invaders were expelled the soil of British India.

The British batteries opened fire upon the enemy's works about six o'clock in the morning ; before seven o'clock the cannonade was well sustained along the entire front. At nine the infantry advanced to the attack, supported by the horse artillery and light field batteries, and at eleven o'clock the victory was complete.

In the heat of the infantry attack on the enemy's right, and at a moment when a partial check had taken place at that point, Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell,* commanding the Cavalry Division, advanced the " Third Light Dragoons " to the foot of the defences, in support of the

* Lieutenant T. J. Francis, of the Ninth Lancers, acted as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Joseph Thackwell, in succession to Lieutenant E. Roche, of the " Third Light Dragoons," appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Cavalry Division.

infantry. The "King's Own" were here halted under a heavy fire of round shot and grape, whilst an opening was being made by our sappers, through which the dragoons passed in single files; and on the enemy's side of these works the squadrons were reformed. The infantry bugles now sounded the "cease firing," and the "Third Light Dragoons," led by their veteran commanders, Sir Joseph Thackwell and Lieut.-Colonel Michael White, dashed headlong into the thickest of the enemy's masses, and were for a time in the very centre of upwards of 30,000 resolute warriors, who were determined to die rather than yield.

The Commander-in-Chief, in his despatch dated February 13th, 1846, says:—

"The Sikhs, even when at particular points their entrenchments were mastered by the bayonet, strove to regain them by the fiercest conflict, sword in hand; nor was it until the cavalry of the left, under the command of Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, had moved forward and ridden through the openings in the entrenchments made by our sappers, in single files, and reformed as they passed them, and the 'Third Light Dragoons,' whom no obstacle usually held formidable by horse, appears to check, had on this day, as at Ferozeshah, galloped over and cut down the obstinate defenders of batteries and field-works, and until the full weight of three divisions of infantry, with every field artillery gun which could be sent to their aid, had been cast into the scale, that victory finally declared for the British." , , , "The fire of the Sikhs first slackened, and then nearly ceased; and the victors then pressing them on every side, precipitated them in masses over their bridge and into the Sutlej, which a sudden rise of seven inches had rendered hardly fordable. In their efforts to reach the right bank through the deepened water, they suffered from our horse artillery a terrible carnage. Hundreds fell under this cannonade, hundreds upon hundreds were drowned in attempting the perilous passage." . . . "Sixty-seven pieces of cannon, upwards of 200 camel swivels (Zumboorucks), numerous standards, and vast munitions of war, captured by our troops, are the pledges and trophies of our victory." : . . . "The battle was over by eleven in the morning, and in the forenoon I caused our engineers to burn a part and to sink a part of the vaunted bridge of the Khalsa army, across which they had boastfully come once more to defy us, and to threaten India with ruin and devastation."

The Right Honourable the Governor-General, in his order of thanks to the army, was pleased to pass the following

high encomium on the conduct of the Regiment in this fight :—

“ Her Majesty's Third Light Dragoons, as usual, were in the foremost ranks, and distinguished themselves under their commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel White.”

Sir Henry Hardinge, Governor-General of India, was present in this battle ; and, although in the thickest of the fight, he escaped untouched.

The enemy lost 10,000 men ; the British 317 killed, and 2,053 wounded.

The following were the losses sustained by the “ Third Light Dragoons ” in the action of Sobraon :—

Killed—5 rank and file, and 1 troop horse.

Wounded—5 officers, 22 rank and file, 1 charger (Lieut.-Colonel White's), and 13 troop horses.

Missing—20 troop horses.

Officers Wounded.—Captain J. B. Gough, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, and acting Quartermaster-General to Her Majesty's Forces in India, very severely ; Lieutenants J. B. Hawkes, slightly ; H. W. White, slightly ; Cornet G. E. F. Kauntze, severely ; Quartermaster A. Crabtree, severely.

The Royal permission to bear the word “ Sobraon ” on the appointments was conferred upon the Regiment on June 12th, 1847.

The “ King's Own,” with the British army, crossed the Sutlej, near Ferozepore, on February 13th, and marched towards Lahore, where the troops encamped on the 20th, on that soil held sacred by the Khalsa army, the “ Plains of Mean Meer.”

On February 22nd the Governor-General made the following announcement in General Orders :—

“ The British army has this day occupied the gateway of the *Citadel of Lahore*, the Badshahee Mosque, and the Huzzooree Bagh.

“ The *Army of the Sutlej* has now brought its operations in the field to a close by the dispersion of the Sikh army, and the military occupation of *Lahore*, preceded by a series of the most triumphant successes ever recorded in the military history of India.

“ The British Government, trusting to the faith of treaties, and to the long-subsisting friendship between the two states, had limited military preparations to the defence of its own frontier. Compelled suddenly to assume the offensive by the unprovoked invasion of its territories, the British army, under the command of its distinguished leader, has, in sixty days, defeated the Sikh forces in *four general actions* ;

has captured *two hundred and twenty pieces* of field artillery ; and is now at the *capital*, dictating to the *Lahore Durbar* the terms of a treaty, the conditions of which will tend to secure the British provinces from the repetition of a similar outrage."

A silver medal was granted to every officer and soldier present in action in any one of the battles of the Sutlej. Those who served in more than one, received in addition a bar for each.

On March 4th the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, Sir Henry Hardinge, made the following further announcement :—

" Early on the morning of February 22nd a brigade of British troops took formal possession of the *Citadel of Lahore*, the *Badshahee Musjed*, and the *Huzzooree Bagh*.

" I considered the occupation of Lahore, and the close of active operations in the field, a proper opportunity for marking, by substantial reward, the gratitude of the British Government to its faithful and brave army, which had fought so gloriously and so successfully ; and I was glad at being able thus to bring into prominent contrast, the just reward of discipline and obedience, with the certain penalty of insubordination and violence, as exemplified in the fate of the two armies, which had been so long the objects of mutual observation ; the one, victorious in the field, and honoured and bountifully rewarded by its government ; the other, in spite of its exceeding numbers and advantageous positions, vanquished in every battle, abandoned by a government it had coerced, and, with its shattered remains, left, but for the intercession of its conquerors, to disperse, with no provision of any kind, and to seek a precarious subsistence by rapine and crime."

The object for which the troops were assembled having been attained, the " Army of the Sutlej " was broken up, and, on March 24th, the " Third Light Dragoons " moved from Lahore for their former quarters at Umballa, where they arrived on April 7th, having in less than four months marched nearly five hundred miles, and taken a conspicuous part in three of the greatest actions recorded in the annals of British India.

The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were voted to the " Army of the Sutlej " on March 2nd for the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, and on April 2nd for Aliwal and Sobraon.

Her Majesty was pleased to promote the undernamed

officers of the Regiment for their services during the Sutlej Campaign in 1845-6 :—

Lieut.-Colonel M. White to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

Major C. W. M. Balders to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Captain J. R. B. Hale to be Major in the Army.

Captain S. Fisher to be Major in the Army.

Commissions dated April 3rd, 1846.

In April the following letter was received by the Regiment from Army Headquarters :—

" No. 1452, H. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
" HEADQUARTERS, SIMLA,

" 22nd April, 1846.

" Sir.—I am directed to convey to you the annexed extract of a Horse Guards letter, by order of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, upon the report made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the high state of discipline of the Third Light Dragoons under your command, on the transmission of the half-yearly inspection returns and confidential reports for the first period of 1845.

" ' EXTRACT

" ' It is a circumstance highly creditable to the non-commissioned officers and men of the 3rd Light Dragoons that not a single court martial had taken place in the corps during the preceding six months ; and I am commanded to observe, that if you are as well pleased with the state of discipline of that Regiment as Major-General Gilbert appears to be, and are satisfied that offences are not overlooked or inadequately punished, the conduct and management of the Commanding Officer in the administration of his command cannot be too highly commended.'

" I have the honour, etc., etc.,

" H. G. SMITH, M.G.,

" Adjutant-General.

" THE OFFICER COMMANDING,

" 3RD LIGHT DRAGOONS."

In the same month an order was issued from the Horse Guards regulating the dress of the officers of the army. The annexed is an extract :—

FOR LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Dress.

Jacket.—Blue ; double-breasted, two rows of buttons, eight in each row, the distance between the rows two inches

and a half at top, one and a half at bottom ; collar, cuffs, and turnbacks, colour of regimental facings ; gold bullion backpieces ; plaited skirts, with three buttons on each side ; the collar, cuffs, and sleeves edged with five-eighth inch gold basket braid and ornamented with small gold Russia braid.

Epaulettes.—With plain lace straps, and gold double bullion crescent ; gold bullion two inches and a half deep.

Chaco.—Black beaver, seven inches deep in front, eight inches at back, and eight inches diameter at top ; patent leather sunk top, bound with gold oak-leaf lace, an inch and three quarters wide ; gold and silver cross plate, with Regimental badges ; patent leather peak, embroidered with gold to the width of one inch ; gilt chain, fastened at sides with rose-pattern ornaments.

Cap-line.—Gold cord with olive ends, worn twice round the cap, and crossing at the back.

Plume.—White swan feathers, five inches on the mount, the outer drooping feathers fourteen inches long. In India white horse hair of the same dimensions ; gilt socket.

Trousers.—Dark blue, with two stripes down each outward seam of gold lace, three-quarters of an inch wide, leaving a light between.

Boots.—Ankle.

Spurs.—Yellow metal.

Sabre.—Steel mounted, half-basket hilt, with two fluted bars on the outside, black fish skin gripe bound with silver wire ; the blade very little curved, thirty-five inches and a half long, and one inch and a quarter wide, with a round back, terminating within eleven inches of the point.

Scabbard.—Steel, with large shoe at the bottom, solid band and rings, a trumpet-formed mouth.

Knot.—Gold cord, with acorn end.

Girdle.—Gold lace, three inches wide, with two three-eight crimson silk stripes, red morocco lining, fastening underneath with a leather strap and buckle, and externally with three gold cord loops and embroidered olivets.

Waist-belt.—Gold lace, one inch and a quarter wide, with a quarter inch rich silk stripe up the centre ; morocco lining and edging, fastened in front with a snake ornament ; two large and one smaller gilt rings, through which hang three slings of inch silk and gold vellum lace, with buckles and straps, by which the tache is suspended ; and two slings of an inch and a quarter wide gold and silk lace, with swivels for rings of scabbard, the silk stripes and morocco lining and edging of the colour of facings.

Sabretache.—Purple leather pocket, twelve inches and a half deep, ten inches and a half wide at bottom, eight inches at top ; blue cloth face, fourteen inches deep, twelve inches wide at bottom, eight inches and a half at top, edged round with two-inch and a quarter gold lace, showing a blue edge ; embroidered V.R. in the centre, surmounted by a crown ; three rings at top for slings of belt ; a morocco case.

Pouch-belt.—Gold lace, two inches wide, with half-inch silk stripe, lining and edging to correspond with waist-belt ; silver engraved plates, with chains and pickers, buckle, tip, and slide, attached to pouch-box, with silver buckles and rings.

Pouch-box.—Black leather ; a gold-embroidered edging round the top ; solid silver flap, seven inches and a half wide, two inches and three-quarters deep, engraving round the edges, gilt raised V.R., surmounted with a crown in the centre ; on each side silver staple ornaments for rings of belt.

Stock.—Black silk.

Gloves.—White leather.

Undress.

Trousers.—Blue, with two stripes down each outward seam, of scarlet cloth, three-quarters of an inch wide, leaving a light between.

Spurs.—Steel, with sharp rowels.

Waist-belt.—Black patent leather, two inches wide, with gilt lion's-head mounting, fastening in front with a snake ornament ; two large and one smaller gilt rings, through which hang three tache-slings half an inch wide, fastening with buckles and straps to rings of sabretache, and two sword-slings, each one inch wide, with swivel for rings of scabbard.

Sabretache.—Plain black patent leather, seven inches and a half wide at top, nine at bottom ; face, twelve inches deep, eight inches wide at top, ten and a half at bottom ; three gilt rings at top for slings of belt.

Pouch-belt.—Plain white buffalo leather, two inches wide, attached to pouch-box.

Pouch-box.—Black patent leather, rounded top ; flap six inches and a half wide, four and a half deep.

Jacket.	}	as in Dress.
Epaulettes,		
Chaco, with oiled skin cover,		
Boots,		
Sabre and scabbard,		
Knot,		
Stock,		
Gloves,		

Stable Jacket.—Blue round Jacket, single-breasted, with small studs quite close down the front, fastening with hooks and eyes ; Prussian collar three inches deep, laced round the outer edge ; pointed cuffs, four inches deep at point, laced round the top ; collar, cuffs, and edging round the bottom of jacket of the Regimental facings ; the jacket trimmed all round with gold lace. Field officers to wear lace one inch and a half wide ; other officers, lace one inch wide.

Shoulder Straps.—Gold cord and button.

Forage Cap.—Blue cloth, with welts and plaits ; gold oak-leaf band, one inch and three-quarters wide, gold basket button at top, black patent leather peak embroidered, chin-strap, and oil-skin cover.

Frock-coat.—Blue ; single breasted, with six loops in front, and four rows of olivets ; stand-up collar, with figured pattern, pointed cuff, with ornamental figure, extending altogether four inches up the arm.

Cloak.—Blue cloth, lined with scarlet, collar of Regimental facings.

Dress of Regimental Staff.

The Adjutant is to wear the uniform of his rank.

The dress and undress of the other officers of the Regimental staff are to be the same as those worn by the rest of the officers, except that the chaco is to be without gold ornaments, and that the girdle is not to be worn.

Field officers of cavalry are to observe the prescribed distinctions on the strap of the epaulette, viz. :—

The epaulette of a colonel to have a crown and star on the strap ; of a lieutenant-colonel, a crown ; of a major, a star.

The star on the strap of the epaulette is to be that of the Order of the Bath.

The distinctions of regimental badges and devices, and other peculiar distinctions which may have been granted under special authority to different regiments of cavalry are to be preserved.

HORSE FURNITURE.

Dress.

Shabracque.—Of blue cloth, the fore part round, twenty-four inches and a half deep, embroidered with cypher V.R. in gold, and a crown; the hind part two feet and six inches deep, with rounded corner embroidered as the fore part, but larger, and with the addition of badge and motto of the Regiment; trimmed with two-inch gold regulation lace; lined with fustian, the fore and hind parts faced with strong japanned lining; a fly of black Spanish leather fifteen inches and a half long on the near side, and the same ten inches and a half long on the off side. A seat-cover of the same description as the undress shabracque, but hollowed in the fore part, and rounded in the hind part, so as to be clear of the lace and embroidery.

Undress.

Shabracque.—Of black lambskin, round in front, sixteen inches and a half deep; square behind, fifteen inches deep, one yard sixteen inches long.

Major-General Sir Walter R. Gilbert, K.C.B., inspected the "King's Own" on May 1st and on December 18th.

Notwithstanding the heavy losses sustained by the Regiment in the Sutlej Campaign, the service troops in India mustered 748 men on December 31st, 1846.

The number of deaths this year, including those killed in action, was 57 men.

On November 9th Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B., K.H., was promoted to Major-General in the army, upon which occasion he issued the farewell order as under, dated:—

"23rd January, 1847.

"The period having arrived which has removed Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell from the ranks of the Third, or King's Own Light Dragoons, he cannot omit the expression of his heartfelt pride and gratification in having had the happiness to belong to a regiment so highly distinguished for its valour and good conduct, in remote as well as in the present times.

"He has often lamented that circumstances placed him, soon after his arrival in India, out of the immediate command of the Regiment, but he is now happy to bear the most ample testimony to the praiseworthy *esprit de corps* and good conduct of the officers and men during that command.

" Although not always with his gallant comrades in person, his best wishes have always been with them ; and he has heard from their Commanding Officer, with the utmost delight, of their gallantry in the second Afghanistan Campaign, and of their exemplary behaviour in their various quarters in the provinces.

" The approbation of his superiors is dear to the heart of a soldier, and the well-earned praises bestowed upon the Regiment by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and the illustrious Commander-in-Chief, for their valorous behaviour at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, have given them a deathless renown, which the hundred tongues of fame will blaze until time shall be no more ; and the Major-General remembers with pleasure that in the latter glorious fight, the '*Waterloo of India*,' he was at their head, and witnessed the decisive effect which the movements and attack of the 'Moodkee-wallahs' had on the issue of the battle, and he was equally pleased to find that success was obtained without the sorrow attendant on a great loss of life.

" He now takes leave of Colonel White and all his gallant comrades, officers and men ; and, whether in India or at home, he will always rejoice to hear of their welfare, and should the tocsin of war again summon the gallant Third to the field, he feels assured that the young soldiers will strive to outdo the glorious deeds of their older comrades, and those who nobly fell, and new laurels will be gathered to adorn those which the page of history has consecrated."

The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir W. R. Gilbert on May 5th.*

* Copy of a letter dated—

" HORSE GUARDS,

" 12th June, 1847.

" SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the Third, or King's Own Light Dragoons, bearing on its appointments the words :—

" Moodkee,

" Ferozeshah,

" Sobraon,

in commemoration of the distinguished conduct evinced by the regiment at the battles at the places above mentioned, on the 18th, 21st and 22nd of December, 1845, at Moodkee and Ferozeshah, and on the 10th of February, 1846, at Sobraon.

" I have the honour, &c., &c.,

" JOHN MACDONALD, *Adjutant-General*.

" THE OFFICER COMMANDING,

" 3RD, OR KING'S OWN LIGHT DRAGOONS."

On June 20th an order was promulgated from the Horse Guards, doing away with the shabracque worn by cavalry regiments serving in India, substituting either a sheep-skin or a goat-skin. Consequent upon this order, the Regiment was equipped with black sheep-skins.

Limited service was introduced into the army on June 22nd. Recruits for infantry to be enlisted for a period of ten years, for cavalry and artillery twelve years.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel C. W. M. Balders was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath on September 25th.

The half-yearly inspection of the Regiment was made by Major-General Sir Walter R. Gilbert on December 18th.

The loss by deaths this year was 24 men.

On May 3rd, 1848, the Regiment was again inspected by Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert.

On May 20th the "Third Light Dragoons" was ordered to hold itself in readiness, to march at the shortest notice, on field service. This order was issued in consequence of the revolt of Dewan Moolraj, the Governor of Mooltan in the Punjab, who, on April 20th, had murdered two British political officers, Mr. Patrick Alexander Vans Agnew and Lieut. William Anderson, and raised the standard of rebellion. The Regiment did not, however, move until September 27th, when it proceeded *en route* to the frontier, having 601 men in the ranks. The "Third" encamped at Mullowal Naree on the left bank of the Sutlej on October 11th; advanced to Ferozepore on the 19th, and crossed the Sutlej on the following day, encamping at Gundah Sing Wallah in the Punjab. The Regiment was here joined by the Fifth Light Cavalry, the Twelfth Irregular Horse, and two troops of Horse Artillery, the whole commanded by Brigadier-General C. R. Cureton. On the 25th the troops advanced to Kusoor. From the reports of the unsettled condition of the Punjab, beyond the Ravee, the Brigadier-General determined on the 31st to push forward his brigade, so as to place it between Lahore and the enemy, who had assembled on the right bank of the Ravee, threatening Lahore. They had also attempted the destruction of a bridge of boats constructed about two miles from that city. The Brigadier-General crossed the river by the bridge of boats on November 2nd, and was reinforced by one troop of Horse Artillery and the Eighth Light Cavalry. On the 3rd the Fourteenth Light Dragoons joined the force, which proceeded by long marches till the 5th, when it arrived at Goojeranwallah, a small town defended by a square mud fort, which had been occupied until the night

of the 4th by a small body of the enemy, who, as the British approached, retired upon the army assembling under the rebel Raja Shere Singh at Ramnuggur. The Brigadier-General took up a position on the 7th at Dedar Sing Ke Keela, which commanded the principal roads to Lahore from either Wuzeerabad or Ramnuggur.

The "Army of the Punjab" was brought together at this encampment. The divisions and brigades were formed, and everything arranged for a move to the front, which took place on the 17th, when the army marched to Saharung. The small fort of Alipore, three miles in advance of the British camp, was occupied by about 800 of the enemy's infantry, whom it was intended to dislodge on the 18th. They, however, evacuated the place during the night of the 17th and retired upon their main body, which was concentrating upon the right bank of the river Chenaub, beyond Ramnuggur, situate on the left bank.

The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gough, joined the army on the 21st. Brigadier-General C. R. Cureton, C.B., was appointed to the command of the cavalry division. Colonel M. White, C.B., of the "Third Light Dragoons" to the command of the 1st Brigade of cavalry, with the rank of Brigadier. The brigade consisted of the "King's Own Light Dragoons," the Fifth and the Eighth Regiments of Light Cavalry. Major John William Yerbury commanded the "Third" throughout the campaign.

At two o'clock on the morning of November 22nd the British army was under arms, and at daybreak had proceeded as far as the town of Ramnuggur, when the Sikh position was discovered on the right bank of the river, strongly defended by numerous batteries so situated as to command the several fords from Ramnuggur, between which town and the Chenaub was a distance of about two miles of nearly open country. The enemy had an advance post near a clump of trees on the left bank, which was instantly put to flight by the rapid advance of the "King's Own" and the Eighth Light Cavalry, with two troops of horse artillery, supported by the Fourteenth Light Dragoons and the Fifth Light Cavalry. The Sikhs were pursued to the fords, and at the same time the artillery opened their fire upon the enemy's camp across the river, which for some time was not returned, and then without effect although at point blank distance. Several parties of the enemy's horse was now seen endeavouring to make their escape from the left to the right bank, and the first squadron of the "King's Own," under Captain H. A. Ouvry, was detached in pursuit,

and so well was this duty executed that scarcely a man succeeded in reaching the more distant fords. The squadron lost some horses from the fire of the enemy's batteries. As the Commander-in-Chief merely desired to ascertain the strength of the Sikh position, the troops were ordered to withdraw from the river. Whilst doing so, the wheels of one of the horse artillery guns became so firmly fixed in the deep sands, that the united power of all the horses that could be attached to it was insufficient to extricate it, and it was unavoidably abandoned, particularly as by this time the enemy had brought every gun of theirs to bear upon it. The enemy now crossed in great force to the left bank of the river by all the fords, threatening the British left. To counteract this manoeuvre, the first line of cavalry (the "Third" and the Eighth Light Cavalry) changed front by throwing back the left and charged. This for a moment checked the enemy, but it was not until they were attacked by the same troops a second time that their attempts to penetrate that flank ceased. Somewhat later in the day the Fourteenth Light Dragoons and the Fifth Light Cavalry gallantly charged a formidable body of Sikh horse, and precipitated them into the river; but the two regiments suffered a heavy loss, being exposed to a murderous fire from the enemy's batteries, as well as from matchlock-men who were concealed behind the bank of a steep nullah, which the dragoons had to pass through. In a second charge Colonel Havelock, commanding the Fourteenth, was killed, and, whilst in the act of attacking again, under Lieut.-Colonel King of that regiment, Brigadier-General C. R. Cureton, who had ridden up to order the troops to retire, received a musket shot in the breast, and fell dead near the nullah. Shortly after this, the Sikhs retired to their position on the right bank, and at three o'clock in the afternoon the British camp was formed between Ramnuggur and the river.

The "Third Light Dragoons" lost :—

Killed—1 charger (Captain H. A. Ouvry's) and 6 troop horses.

Wounded—5 rank and file (1 mortally), 1 charger (Lieut. R. Hodgson's) and 10 troop horses.

Missing—9 troop horses.

The Commander-in-Chief in his General Orders issued to the "Army of the Punjab" on November 27th, 1848, observes as follows :—

"Brigadier-General Campbell, C.B., in detailing the affair of the 22nd instant, expresses his cordial approbation

of the conduct of all the troops engaged on the occasion ; and dwells in terms of high admiration of the brilliant charges on the enemy's cavalry (in numbers between three and four thousand) of Her Majesty's Third and Fourteenth Light Dragoons and Fifth and Eighth Regiments of Light Cavalry. The Commander-in-Chief was himself an eye-witness of the brilliant conduct of the several corps, and of the intrepid manner in which they were led by their officers. The enemy were signally overthrown on every occasion."

Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B., K.H., who had been nominated to the command of the 3rd Division of Infantry, was, on November 23rd, removed to the command of the Cavalry Division.

At one o'clock on the morning of December 1st the right wing of the British army (including the 1st Brigade of Cavalry), under the command of Sir Joseph Thackwell, was detached (without tents) for the purpose of crossing the Chenaub at the ford of Runnee Khan ke Putton, and turning the enemy's position. The ford which was situate about midway between Ramnuggur and Wuzeerabad, was, upon examination, deemed to be impracticable for the passage of troops. Whereupon the detachment continued its march towards Wuzeerabad, arriving there at sunset, a distance of twenty-five miles from the Headquarters camp. A portion of the force passed the river by ferry during the night, and the whole of the troops were on the right bank by noon of the 2nd, the cavalry having crossed at a ford which was upwards of four feet in depth. The detachment rested until two o'clock in the afternoon, and then marched down the right bank of the river, bivouacking at Doorawal, twelve miles from the enemy's camp.

On Sunday morning, December 3rd, the Major-General proceeded towards the enemy in order of battle, and being in expectation of receiving a reinforcement from the army at Ramnuggur, he halted his troops when within three miles of the Sikh position. At two o'clock in the afternoon the enemy approached the British in considerable force, and commenced a heavy cannonade when within range, at the same time continuing their forward movement until at point blank distance. Then, and not till then, did the British batteries, consisting of 28 guns, thunder forth their fire, and with such astonishing effect that several of the enemy's pieces were speedily silenced, and their headlong career was effectually checked. The enemy now, with dense masses of horse, threatened the British right, in which

attempt they were equally unsuccessful; and here the superiority of the British artillery over that of the foe was fully exemplified in the admirable manner in which Brevet-Major Christie's troop served their guns and repulsed the threatened attack. At the same time the cavalry of the right (the "Third Light Dragoons" and the Eighth Light Cavalry) was extended to cover that flank, and the "King's Own" were brought to the front, covered by skirmishers, when the enemy's horse gave way, having lost some men by the skirmishing. This was a most obstinately contested engagement, in which the Sikhs vastly outnumbered the British, who, however, nobly stood their ground, defeating their assailants at every point, and inflicting upon them a very heavy loss. The cannonade ceased at sunset, and the enemy retired from the field, which was thickly strewn with their slain, particularly in the standing patches of sugar-cane, in which their infantry columns had principally been posted. The British bivouacked as they stood, near the village of Sadoolapore, prepared for a renewal of the battle on the following morning, but the Sikhs not only quitted the field of action during the night, but also abandoned their strong position on the Chenaub and retired towards the Jeelum, which was more conveniently situated for their resources.

The British loss did not amount to 150 men killed and wounded.

The casualties in the "Third" were :—

Killed—4 troop horses.

Wounded—1 rank and file and 1 troop horse.

Early on the morning of the 4th the British cavalry from the Headquarters camp crossed the river at the fords, and the whole pursued the enemy, who, although very closely pressed, could not be induced to make a stand, and eventually succeeded in gaining the cover of a thick jungle, which extended for several miles between the rivers Chenaub and Jeelum, finally establishing themselves on the Russool heights. On the 5th the advance portion of the British army was placed under the command of Sir Joseph Thackwell, and encamped at Heylah, twelve miles from the enemy. The Headquarters camp was formed at Jaun-ke, four miles in rear of the Major-General. The "King's Own" were with the advanced division at Heylah, and was reviewed by Lord Gough on the 6th. Nothing of any further importance occurred during the remainder of this month.

The Regiment lost 3 officers and 19 men by deaths this year.

On January 9th, 1849, the British army proceeded by a flank march to the right to Lussoorie. The next day it was reported that the important fortress of Attok, on the river Indus, had fallen into the hands of the Sikhs, and that Raja Shere Singh was daily receiving reinforcements from Peshawar and other places. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief reviewed the army by brigades on the 11th, and at daybreak on the morning of the 12th he continued his flank march to the right, gradually bringing up his right shoulders until the army reached the village of Dingee, and encamped. The British were now about six miles from Russool, the principal post of the enemy, who were stated to be nearly 60,000 strong, with 62 guns, whilst Lord Gough could not oppose to these 17,000. But his troops were full of confidence, and devotedly attached to their chief. An order of battle was issued, and the 1st Brigade of Cavalry was posted on the left of the attacking line, the 2nd Brigade on the right.

On the morning of January 13th the British army advanced and discovered the enemy with their left resting on the heights of Russool, and their right extending into the dense jungle which reached to Heylah. The village of Chillianwallah was in the centre of the British position, whose wings were considerably outflanked by the enemy. It was nearly two o'clock in the afternoon when the enemy, whose artillery covered all their front line, commenced the battle of Chillianwallah by almost simultaneously developing the whole of their batteries. The cannonade was most severe, and the loss on both sides very great, for the contest continued with the greatest obstinacy until dark, when the firing ceased, and the enemy withdrew to Russool, leaving the British in possession of the field of battle and twelve pieces of artillery.

About three o'clock in the afternoon a squadron of the "Third" made a most dashing charge. The Sikhs had assembled large masses of cavalry on the extreme right of their position, at a point where the British had no artillery. These horsemen, finding this to be the case, became more daring, and manœuvred with the intention of turning the left of the British; but the eagle eye of Sir Joseph Thackwell, who was present with the 1st Brigade of Cavalry, instantly detected their object, and ordered the Fifth Light Cavalry and the fourth (the grey) squadron of the "King's Own" (which was commanded by Captain Walter Unett, the

troops being led by Lieutenants T. H. Stisted* and J. D. Macqueen) to attack. The squadron of the "Third" penetrated to the very rear of the enemy's army, overthrowing in its course all opposition, returning in a similar manner, never for an instant checked in this most glorious affair until it rejoined the brigade. But its loss was great, owing principally to the nature of the ground; 1 sergeant and 22 rank and file were killed. Captain Unett, Lieut. Stisted, and several men wounded. This spirited charge had the desired effect of checking the enemy opposed to the left; and at about four o'clock the brigade was taken to the support of the left centre, from whence it was not withdrawn until the close of the action.

The Commander-in-Chief, in his despatch of this battle says :—

"Sir Joseph Thackwell names with much satisfaction Brigadier White's conduct of his brigade, Major Yerbury commanding Third Light Dragoons, and the gallant charge of Captain Unett in command of a squadron of that corps." And the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, in his notification of the action, "offered his thanks to Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B., K.H., for his services; and to Brigadier White for his conduct of the brigade of cavalry on the left."

It was estimated that the Sikhs lost between five and six thousand in killed and wounded. The loss of the British was 757 killed, 1,512 wounded.

The casualties in the "King's Own" were :—

Killed—	1 sergeant	Wounded—	2 officers
	23 rank and file		1 sergeant
			17 rank and file
Total	24	Total	20
	23 troop horses		1 charger (Lieut. Stisted's)
			14 troop horses
Total	23	Total	15
Officers wounded—Captain Walter Unett, severely, and Lieutenant Thomas H. Stisted, slightly.			

The Royal permission to bear the word "Chillianwallah" on the appointments was conferred on the Regiment on December 20th, 1852.

The 1st Brigade of Cavalry with one troop of Horse Artillery, under the command of Brigadier M. White was

* Son of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Stisted, who commanded the "Third" from 1830 to 1837.

employed during the whole of the 14th in reconnoitring duty, and in exploring the battlefield. Many wounded native soldiers* of both armies were found by the brigade and removed to the British camp, which was established at the village of Chillianwallah within less than three miles of the enemy's encampment at Russool.

On the 19th General of Artillery Eliha Bux came over from the enemy and surrendered to an officer's picquet of the "King's Own Light Dragoons."

On January 22nd the strong fortress of Mooltan surrendered unconditionally to the force under Major-General G. Whish.

Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Lockwood, C.B., joined the Regiment from England on February 7th, and was appointed to the command of the 2nd Brigade of Cavalry, with the rank of Brigadier.

On February 12th the Sikhs vacated their strong and almost impregnable position at Russool, and proceeded to Gojerat. The British left Chillianwallah on the 15th, moving by short marches towards the enemy until the 20th, having, whilst so doing, been joined by many of the troops from the Mooltan brigade.

The battle of Gojerat, which decided the fate of the Punjab, was fought on February 21st. The enemy's army was calculated at 60,000 men of all arms, with 59 pieces of artillery. The British numbered about 27,000 men with 100 pieces of cannon, some of which were twenty-four-pounders, drawn by elephants. The British gained a most decisive victory, capturing 53 of the enemy's guns, all their magazines, their camp and baggage. The boasted power of the Sikhs was irretrievably broken.

The 1st Brigade of Cavalry, with the Ninth Lancers and the Scinde Horse attached, formed on the left of the British line of battle, and stood opposed to a numerous body of cavalry, Sikhs and Afghans. Lord Gough commenced the action with his very powerful artillery—the first gun being fired about seven o'clock in the morning—and soon the thunder of a hundred and fifty pieces of cannon resounded throughout the plain. The cannonade was sustained for three hours, when the enemy's ranks were shaken and the British line advanced, driving from their position the foe, who were unable to offer any further resistance, but commenced a disorderly retreat, which was shortly converted

* In battle, the Sikhs invariably killed every disabled European if in their power to do so.

into a rout. In the pursuit, which was continued until sunset, and for a distance of twelve miles, the enemy suffered a heavy loss from the British Dragoons, whose glittering sabres dealt a fearful retribution upon their relentless adversaries. The "Third Light Dragoons" also captured three field pieces. The troops being without tents or provisions of any kind, were ordered at night to return to Gojerat and join the Headquarters camp, which they were enabled to do by eleven o'clock, though the horses were terribly distressed.

Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell reported to the Commander-in-Chief on this action, as follows :—

"The enemy being now in full retreat, I moved Brigadier White's brigade well to the left front, and soon forced the enemy from the Jeelum road, and eventually from that of Bimbur also. I witnessed the activity of Captain Unett and part of his squadron of the Third Light Dragoons; and Brigadier White mentions that the whole of that Regiment was actively engaged in this work of retribution. Being an eye-witness of all the movements of the 1st Brigade, I have great satisfaction in stating that Brigadier White conducted them very much to my satisfaction. I am also well satisfied with the manner in which Lieut.-Colonel Fullerton*, Majors Yerbury and Mackenzie commanded their respective regiments. As the operations of the 2nd and 4th Brigades of cavalry did not come under my observation, except towards the latter end of the pursuit, I have the honour to forward Brigadier Lockwood's report; and it would appear therefrom that he conducted his brigade judiciously; and I am gratified to learn that both officers and men behaved to his satisfaction."

In the Governor-General's notification of this victory, honourable mention is made of Brigadiers White and Lockwood for their services.

The British loss was about a thousand men, killed and wounded. No estimate could well be made of that of the enemy; but it certainly amounted to at least eight thousand.

The casualties in the "Third" were very trifling, viz. :—

Killed—1 troop horse.

Wounded—1 rank and file and 2 troop horses.

Missing—2 troop horses.

* Lieut.-Colonel Fullerton, the Ninth Lancers; Major Yerbury, the "Third Light Dragoons"; and Major Mackenzie, the Eighth Light Cavalry.

The Royal permission was granted to the Regiment on December 20th, 1852, to bear the word "Gojerat" on the appointments, etc.

On February 22nd Major-General Sir Walter R. Gilbert was detached with a strong force in pursuit of the Sikhs, who, under Raja Shere Singh, were retreating across the river Jeelum in the direction of Peshawar. The "King's Own Light Dragoons" remained with the Headquarters camp, and were reviewed by Lord Gough on March 3rd, on which occasion the following Regimental Order was issued by Major J. W. Yerbury, dated :—

" CAMP GOJERAT,

" 3rd March, 1849.

" The Commanding Officer has much gratification in announcing to the Regiment the approbation of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gough, etc., conveyed to Brigadier M. White, C.B., on this morning's parade. In delivering his sentiments his lordship was pleased to express himself as follows : ' I desire you will convey my sentiments of approbation to the Third Light Dragoons, who have invariably performed their duties to my satisfaction, both on this and former campaigns ; particularly in the harassing duties they were called upon to perform during the late operations of the Army of the Punjab. The alacrity and cheerfulness shown in the performance of these arduous duties are highly creditable to both officers and men, and I have always considered the Regiment a credit to the service to which it belongs.' "

On March 14th Raja Shere Singh, his father, Sirdar Chutter Singh, many other chiefs, and 16,000 men (the last of the Sikh army), laid down their arms to Major-General Sir Walter R. Gilbert near Rawal Pindee. At the same time 41 pieces of artillery were surrendered. Hostilities ceased on the 21st by the occupation of Peshawar by the force under Sir Walter R. Gilbert's command.

The " Army of the Punjab " was now broken up, and the troops commenced their march on the 23rd to the quarters assigned to them, the " Third Light Dragoons " being ordered to return to Umballa. The Regiment reached Lahore on the 28th, and the next day the formal ceremony took place in the Durbar room of the palace of annexing to the British Empire in India the whole of the possessions of the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh. The " King's Own " remained at Lahore until April 10th, when they proceeded to Umballa,

and arrived there on the 25th, having been seven months in the field.

On the 2nd of this month a General Order was promulgated granting a silver medal to every officer and soldier who had served in the "Punjab" during the continuance of hostilities; and a clasp was added for each action to those who were present at Chillianwallah, Mooltan, or Gojerat.

The "Army of the Punjab" received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament on April 24th.

Permission to bear the word "Punjab" on the appointments was granted to the Regiment on December 20th, 1852, by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

The following officers of the "King's Own Light Dragoons" received brevet promotion for their services in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9: Major John Wm. Yerbery to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Captain Walter Unett, to be Major in the Army.

Commissions dated June 7th, 1849.

Major-General Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, K.C.B., commanding the Sirhind Division, inspected the Regiment on May 17th.

On November 27th the whole of the troops at Umballa paraded for the inspection of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Charles J. Napier, G.C.B., who formed the "King's Own" in close column on the review ground, and was pleased to address them in the following words:—

"Third Dragoons, I feel proud in having this day had the pleasure of inspecting you. I have often wished for the opportunity of meeting with this fine Regiment, which so nobly upheld the character of the British dragoon in the late Punjab campaign, and achieved such honourable and glorious deeds in the Moodkee campaign."

The inspection for the second period of this year took place on December 22nd, and was made by Major-General Sir Dudley Hill.

Including the killed in action, the deaths this year were 53 men.

On May 2nd, 1850, Major-General Sir Dudley Hill again inspected the Regiment.

August 2nd the undernamed officers of the "King's Own" were appointed Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army:—

Lieut.-Colonel George H. Lockwood, C.B.

Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel John B. Gough, C.B.

The "Third Light Dragoons" marched from Umballa on October 22nd in course of periodical relief for Sealkote, a newly-formed cantonment in the Punjab, bordering the territories of Maharaja Golaub Singh of Cashmere, etc. On arriving at Sealkote on November 24th, it was represented to be totally impossible to prepare even temporary accommodation for the Regiment, as all the workmen procurable were employed in building barracks for the European artillery and infantry, and that these were not likely to be finished for some months; the Regiment therefore remained in tents.

The "Third" lost one officer and 14 men by deaths this year.

On January 13th, 1851, the "King's Own" marched from Sealkote and arrived at Wuzeerabad on the 17th, taking up the temporary barracks recently vacated by the Ninth Lancers, which regiment had proceeded to Umballa.

The half-yearly inspections were made by Brigadier J. B. Hearsey, C.B., commanding the Sealkote Brigade on April 2nd and October 20th.

The loss by deaths this year was 23 men.

The inspection for the first period of 1852 was made on March 27th by Brigadier Hearsey.

A notification, dated April 8th, was received from England to the effect that the Sixth Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) equipped as Light Dragoons, were to proceed to India to relieve the "Third Light Dragoons," but on June 11th this arrangement was cancelled, and the "King's Own" were informed that they would be taken home from India without being relieved by another corps.

An alteration in the establishment of the Regiment took place on June 16th, viz., the saddler-sergeant was discontinued, and a farrier-major with the rank of sergeant substituted.

Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington died on September 15th, and Lieut.-General Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., succeeded to the Command-in-Chief of the Army.

On October 18th 63 non-commissioned officers and men of the Regiment volunteered their services for the four dragoon corps at that time in the East Indies, namely, the Ninth Lancers, Tenth Hussars, Fourteenth Light Dragoons and Fifteenth Hussars.

Brigadier Hearsey, C.B., inspected the Regiment on October 25th.

"BRIGADE ORDER.

"SEALKOTE,

"18th of November, 1852.

"Brigadier J. B. Hearsey cannot allow Her Majesty's Third (or King's Own) Light Dragoons to quit the Sealkote Brigade without expressing to the officers and men of that distinguished corps his sorrow at losing them, and acknowledging their orderly conduct, whilst they have been under his command.

"The services of the Third Dragoons during the period they have been in India, have called forth the praises of the Government and the applause of their countrymen. The Regiment has received the thanks of Her Most Gracious Majesty and of Parliament. Their deeds now emblazon the page of history, and will be read by and recounted to their children's children.

"The young soldiers who may hereafter enlist into this gallant corps will strive to emulate the valorous deeds of the brave men who preceded them, and will do their best to keep up the name of the 'Moodkeewallahs'—an epithet given to them by their former enemies, the Sikhs, in commemoration of the determined charge of the Regiment made under the command of Lieut.-Colonel M. White, C.B., in that action in which the Khalsa found to their cost that no obstacle could check the ardour of this dauntless Regiment, or save them from defeat.

"The Brigadier now bids Her Majesty's Third Dragoons farewell, and wishes them a safe and happy voyage to Old England, where they will be hailed by their country for their gallant and meritorious deeds, and can point to their standards and show them the *white horse*, with the names of Cabool, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Sobraon, Sadoolapore,* Chillianwallah, and Gojerat inscribed, as a harvest of laurels gained by their valorous conduct in India, added to the renown acquired by this distinguished corps in the Peninsula."

On November 20th the "King's Own" marched from Wuzeerabad, *en route* for Karachee, in Scinde, the appointed port of embarkation, *via* Mooltan. The whole of the troops stationed at Wuzeerabad paraded and saluted the Regiment as it quitted the cantonment.

* On December 20th, 1852, the words "Punjab," "Chillianwallah," and "Gojerat" were authorized to be borne on the appointments, etc., but not "Sadoolapore."

" GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA, GENERAL SIR WILLIAM GOMM, K.C.B.

" HEAD-QUARTERS, SIMLA,

" 22nd Nov., 1852.

" No. 63. 1. Her Majesty's Third Regiment of Light Dragoons are under orders to return to Europe, after discharging an honourable service of fifteen years' duration in India.

" 2. In this term of services are comprised : the advance into Afghanistan in 1842, and the great battles of the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns of 1845-6 and 1848-9.

" 3. Throughout these successive arduous operations the conduct of the corps has been conspicuous for gallantry and soldierlike steadiness, and its contribution to the general result has been repeatedly and signally noticed in official despatches commemorative of victory.

" 4. The Commander-in-Chief hopes that this further recognition of services well performed may not prove unacceptable to the corps on the eve of departure, coming, as it does, from one whose fortune it has been on various occasions to see its standards borne forward in a like gallant spirit on fields of note in Europe.

" 5. The satisfaction which the Commander-in-Chief feels in publicly recording these facts, is much enhanced by his being able to add that, in the present as in former days, the distinguished service in the field of Her Majesty's Third Light Dragoons has been combined with exemplary conduct in quarters. The unusual good health of the corps during a series of years, may be considered a further proof of the zeal and attention of the Regimental authorities and of the orderly disposition of the men.

" 6. The Commander-in-Chief cannot suffer the Third Light Dragoons to leave his command without expressing to Colonel White and Lieut.-Colonel Yerbury, under whose superior and immediate command the Regiment has repeatedly distinguished itself, and to the officers and men generally, his regret at losing their services, and his conviction that they will earn fresh honours for themselves as often as the opportunity is afforded.

" 7. In further expressing an earnest hope for their prosperous passage to their native country, Sir William Gomm begs to assure the whole corps that he will always feel a lively interest in their welfare."

The Regiment arrived at Mooltan on December 13th,

proceeded to Bundur Ghat on the following day, and encamped on the left bank of the river Chenaub.*

The loss by deaths this year was 16 men.

On January 1st, 1853, the whole of the troop horses of the Regiment (524) were given up. On the 3rd, 4th and 10th the "King's Own" embarked on river steamers and flats (iron boats) and proceeded down the Chanaub and Indus to Karachee, where the several detachments arrived on the 16th, 21st and 29th and encamped.

The Regiment embarked for England as follows :—

<i>Date of Embarkation.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Number of Troops.</i>	<i>Date and Place of Debarcation.</i>
1st February	<i>Herefordshire</i> (1400)	Four, and head- quarters	10th May— Gravesend
5th „	<i>Duke of Argyle</i> (700)	Two	26th June— Gravesend
26th „	<i>Wanata</i> (1450)	Two	28th June,— Gravesend

The troops disembarked as they arrived at Gravesend, and proceeded to Chatham.

The "King's Own" lost by deaths whilst in India (viz., from November 13th, 1837, to January 31st, 1853) 21 officers and 790 men, including 5 officers and 149 men killed in action.

Of the 672 officers, non-commissioned officers and men who were on the rolls of the service troops of the Regiment on February 1st, 1853, 484 were in possession of medals which had been granted for service in the field. These amounted to 1,015, exclusive of clasps (about 1,400) for particular actions, namely :—

- 1 European "War" Medal.
- 4 Indian "War" Medals.
- 28 Ghuznie Medals.
- 125 Cabool "1842" Medals.
- 63 Maharajpore Medals.
- 323 Sutlej Medals.
- 471 Punjab Medals.

Total 1,015.

* "HORSE GUARDS,

"20th December, 1852.

"MY LORD,—I have the honour, by direction of the General Commanding-in-Chief, to acquaint your lordship, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the Third Light Dragoons bearing on the regimental appointments the word "Punjab," in consideration of the services of the regiment during the campaign of

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Only 47 non-commissioned officers and men returned to England with the Regiment in 1853, out of the 420 who proceeded with it to India in the year 1837.

The headquarters of the Regiment paraded for His Royal Highness The Duke of Cambridge, Inspecting-General of Cavalry, on June 4th. Major-General Sir George Brown, K.C.B., Adjutant-General of the Forces, also inspected the headquarters on June 7th.

June 29th the "Third Light Dragoons" was reunited in England, from which it had been absent nearly sixteen years. During that period it had the good fortune of participating in much active service. The unexpected great public events which so immediately followed its arrival in India, soon brought the Regiment into notice for its unrivalled bravery; and from the time it first distinguished itself in Afghanistan in 1842, until the close of the Punjab campaign in 1842 (the last occasion upon which it was summoned to the field in India), it invariably gained the applause it so highly merited; and the "Moodkeewallahs" were equally invincible, whether engaged in mortal strife against Afghans or Sikhs, fully upholding on every occasion the undisputed superiority of the British soldier for discipline and noble-bearing, over all enemies of their country.

The supernumerary non-commissioned officers and men were permitted to volunteer their services to the cavalry generally, including the regiments in India, by which arrangement the numbers were in a short time reduced to the new establishment; and upon August 2nd, the Regiment proceeded to Exeter, and was there mounted upon horses drafted from nearly every cavalry corps in the United Kingdom (271 horses).

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge inspected the "King's Own" on September 30th, and they were also reviewed by Major-General Sir Harry G. Smith, G.C.B., commanding the Western District on October 8th.

The following extract of a letter from the Horse Guards, in reply to his Confidential Report of the "King's Own

1848-49 in that country; and that the words "Chillianwallah" and "Gojerat" be borne in addition thereto, in commemoration of the battles fought at those places on the 13th of January and 21st of February of the latter year.

"I have the honour, &c.,

"G. BROWN, *Adjutant-General*.

"TO LIEUT.-GENERAL LORD CHARLES MANNERS, K.C.B.,

"Colonel of the Third Light Dragoons."

Light Dragoons," was communicated to the Regiment by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge :—

" HORSE GUARDS,

" 22nd October, 1853.

" THIRD LIGHT DRAGOONS.

" The manner in which this highly distinguished corps has been brought home and reorganized the General Commanding-in-Chief considers to be in the highest degree creditable, alike to the admirable system and fine spirit which has long been established in it, and to the pains and attention bestowed by Colonel White, C.B., and his officers, by whom on all occasions he has been so well supported. Indeed, the Third Light Dragoons may be said to have rendered itself as remarkable in these important respects, and for the generally soldier-like demeanour of its members, as for its distinguished gallantry in the field.

" G. BROWN, Adjutant-General."

On the evening of January 9th, 1854, serious riots occurred at Exeter, originating in the very high price of bread. The civil authorities found themselves unable to suppress the disturbance without the assistance of a portion of the " Third Light Dragoons," who, under the command of Captain Charles F. Surtees, secured twenty-five of the rioters, and, before daylight of the 10th, completely restored the peace of the city.

Four troops of the " Third " marched for Dorchester on February 27th and 28th to make room for the Eighth Hussars, ordered to prepare at Exeter for field service.

War was declared against Russia on March 28th.

On May 19th the Regiment marched from Exeter and Dorchester for Manchester, and arrived there on June 2nd, 3rd, and 5th.

On June 20th Colonel Michael White, C.B., was promoted to Major-General, and was succeeded in the command of the " King's Own Light Dragoons " by Lieut.-Colonel Walter Unett.

Two troops marched from Manchester on July 5th to be quartered, the one at Ashton the other at Bury; two other troops marched on the 6th to be quartered at Burnley. These moves took place to make room for the Second Dragoons (Greys), which regiment was directed to proceed from Nottingham to Manchester, there to prepare for foreign service.

On July 14th an augmentation of 60 horses was ordered to take place in the establishment.

The two troops at Burnley returned to Manchester on August 11th, and on the 15th those at Ashton and Bury proceeded to Preston.

Lieut.-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., K.H., inspected the headquarters' four troops at Manchester on August 22nd, and the two troops at Preston on the following day.

Extract of a letter transmitted to the Regiment by the Inspecting-General of Cavalry :—

“ HORSE GUARDS,

“ 13th September, 1854.

“ I am directed to express the satisfaction of the General Commanding-in-Chief at the good order and state of efficiency in which the Third Light Dragoons are stated by you to be.

“ G. A. WETHERALL,

“ Deputy Adjutant-General.”

“ TO LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. THACKWELL, G.C.B., K.H.”

The Regiment was again inspected (*i.e.*, the headquarters' four troops) at Manchester on September 26th by Major-General C. G. J. Arbuthnot, who was pleased to direct the expression of his approval to be promulgated in Regimental Orders.

“ REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

“ MANCHESTER,

“ 27th September, 1854.

“ Major-General C. G. J. Arbuthnot, Commanding the District, has directed the Commanding Officer to communicate to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Regiment the great satisfaction he experienced yesterday in making the inspection of the ‘ King’s Own Light Dragoons.’

“ He spoke in terms of the highest commendation of all that came under his notice, more particularly of the good condition of the horses.

“ The riding of the Regiment met with the special approbation of the Major-General ; and the reviewing officer also expressed himself in the highest terms of praise of the well-drilled appearance of the men, and of the precision with which the various evolutions and sword exercises were performed.

“ Major-General further noticed, with much gratification, the attention and care bestowed upon the sick in hospital ; and the general cleanliness of the barrack-rooms elicited his highest encomiums.”

On October 1st 30 men were added to the establishment of the Regiment.

The Preston squadron rejoined the headquarters at Manchester on October 5th.

The old system of promotion by periodical brevets was abolished by Royal warrant dated October 6th. A fixed establishment of general officers was ordered, viz., 100 upon unattached pay, and 104 colonels of regiments, of which

50	to be generals,
70	„ lieutenant-generals,
114	„ major-generals.

Total 234 general officers.

On November 15th the establishment of the Regiment was reduced to its original numbers, namely, 361 men and 272 horses.

On November 20th the regiments of dragoons at home were directed to recruit for those serving abroad with the army, which at that time was engaged in the celebrated siege of Sebastopol, in the Crimea, where the British cavalry had recently suffered heavy losses both in men and horses. The regiments absent on service had each been augmented two troops, and the recruiting for the cavalry became an object of peculiar attention and importance. The amount of bounty was increased, and the standard considerably reduced, which much facilitated the object in view, for recruits were obtained without difficulty. The "Third" was ordered to raise men for the Fourth Light Dragoons, and to purchase horses for the same corps. The average price of £40 was fixed for each horse—none under five years of age to be taken.

On November 27th a saddler-sergeant was added to the establishment of the Regiment. This appointment was discontinued in June, 1852, when a farrier-major was substituted.

On December 8th a detachment under a subaltern marched from Manchester to be stationed at Ashton.

On January 17th and February 16th, 1855, two similar parties proceeded from Manchester to be stationed at Bury and Burnley respectively. These changes were all occasioned through the great number of men and horses which the Regiment had already obtained for the Fourth Light Dragoons.

On March 17th a riding-master, commissioned as such,

was added to the establishment of officers of regiments of cavalry.

On April 1st important alterations took place in the "dress regulations." The tunic, as at present worn, was adopted by the entire army.

Lieut.-General Peter Augustus Lautour, C.B., K.H., was, on May 26th, appointed to the Colonelcy of the "King's Own," in succession to General Lord Charles Somerset Manners, deceased on the 25th idem.

In June the detachments were recalled to headquarters from Burnley, Ashton, and Bury.

On July 2nd one squadron of the Regiment proceeded by rail from Manchester to Hampton Court, to relieve a similar detail stationed there belonging to the Sixth Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), which corps was under orders to proceed to the seat of war in the Crimea. The same day a subaltern's party proceeded also by rail to relieve the Carabiniers from duty at the Kensington Gate.

The remainder of the Regiment marched from Manchester, in four detachments, on the 20th, 21st, 24th and 25th of the same month, and arrived at Hounslow on August 3rd, 4th, 7th, and 9th.

The "King's Own" had met with much success in recruiting, and in purchasing remounts for the Fourth Light Dragoons. By the beginning of July 253 men and 300 horses had been obtained—all the latter trained, and many recruits so far as to be considered fit for service. To August 29th inclusive 145 men with 204 horses were sent to the Crimea to join their regiment.

On September 3rd one troop marched from Hounslow for Trowbridge, to make room.

The following letter was addressed to the Regiment, dated:—

"HORSE GUARDS,

13th September, 1855.

"Sir,—Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to sanction an augmentation of two troops to the regiments of cavalry of the line serving in the United Kingdom, I am directed by the General Commanding-in-Chief to state that it is very satisfactory to him to be enabled to avail himself of this occasion to recommend to Her Majesty the senior subaltern of each rank of those regiments for promotion, without purchase, considering, as he does, that a very important service was rendered by those corps during the early part of the year in the care and training of the

horses that had been purchased and of the recruits raised for the regiments of cavalry in the Crimea.

"The General Commanding-in-Chief is glad to take this opportunity to express his sense of the efficient manner in which this duty was performed. A large number of well-trained remount horses has thus been added, in a very short time, to the regiments on service; and he desires me to convey to you, and to request that you will make known to the Regiment under your command, his approval of the zeal shown by all in the discharge of the duty that on this occasion it became necessary to require of them.

"I have the honour, etc., etc.,

C. YORKE, Major-General,
Military Secretary.

"THE OFFICER COMMANDING

"3RD LIGHT DRAGOONS."

On September 22nd the War Office Order for the augmentation was promulgated, to have effect from August 29th.

The troop from Trowbridge rejoined the headquarters at Hounslow on October 10th.

On December 1st the King of Sardinia was escorted, on his visit to England, by parties of the "King's Own" from London to Woolwich; and on the 4th a squadron lined the streets from the Horse Guards to Temple Bar on the occasion of His Majesty's proceeding to the City of London.

April 30th, 1856, peace with Russia was proclaimed.

On July 9th Her Majesty Queen Victoria reviewed the Foot Guards in Hyde Park on their triumphal return from the Crimea. The Second Life Guards, the Blues, and the "King's Own Light Dragoons" kept the ground.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was appointed Commander-in-Chief on July 15th in succession to Field-Marshal Viscount Hardinge, who resigned through bad health.

During the summer the Regiment was several times brigaded with the Household Cavalry on Wormwood Scrubs.

October 22nd the periodical inspection of the Regiment was made by Major-General The Hon. Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., commanding the Aldershot brigade of cavalry, to which command the Dragoon regiment at Hounslow was now attached.

In November a reduction took place in the Regiment, in accordance with the following order:—

" WAR DEPARTMENT,

" 8th November, 1856.

" Sir,—I have the honour to signify to you that the Queen has been pleased to order the establishment of the regiment under your command to be reduced from November 10th, 1856, so as to consist of the numbers mentioned in the margin thereof. The cornets and lieutenants exceeding the number of the establishment will be borne upon full pay as supernumeraries of the corps, until they shall be otherwise provided for.

" B. HAWES.

" THE OFFICER COMMANDING

" 3RD LIGHT DRAGOONS."

On January 27th, 1857, the " King's Own " were inspected by Lieut.-General P. A. Lautour, who desired the Commanding Officer to make known to the men of the Regiment his entire satisfaction with their soldier-like appearance, good riding and steadiness on parade, and also the excellent condition of the troop horses and the regularity and cleanliness of the hospital, barrack-rooms and stables.

Agreeably to a Division Order issued at Aldershot on March 1st, the Regiment marched from Hounslow and Hampton Court to Liverpool, where they embarked for Dublin. On their arrival they continued their march to Newbridge, from whence they were almost immediately ordered out on the elections in the southern and western parts of the country.

One troop marched from Newbridge on April 27th to be quartered at the Curragh Camp. On July 31st another troop Marched from Newbridge and was quartered at Cork.

The following Brigade Order was issued at Newbridge on September 13th.

" Major-General Sir James Chatterton cannot permit the 3rd King's Own Light Dragoons to leave the Light Cavalry Brigade without sincere expressions of regret. The conduct of the Regiment whilst under his command has been all he could desire, the certain proof of discipline and an anxiety on the part of every individual to maintain that credit in quarters which has always been pre-eminent in the field."

The troop stationed at the Curragh returned to Newbridge on the 15th.

An augmentation took place in the Regiment in accordance with the following :—

ORDER.

- 1 Colonel.
- 1 Lieut.-Colonel.
- 8 Captains.
- 8 Lieutenants.
- 8 Cornets.
- 1 Paymaster.
- 1 Adjutant.
- 1 Riding-Master.
- 1 Quarter-Master.
- 1 Surgeon.
- 1 Asst. Surgeon.
- 1 Vet. Surgeon.
- 1 Regt. Serjt.-Major.
- 8 Troop Serjt.-Majors.
- 1 Qr.-Master Serjeant.
- 1 Armourer Serjeant.
- 1 Saddler Serjeant.
- 1 Farrier Serjeant.
- 1 Schoolmaster appointed
by the Secretary of State.
- 1 Hospital Serjeant.
- 1 Orderly Room Clerk.
- 24 Serjeants.
- 1 Trumpet Major.
- 1 Kettle Drummer.
- 8 Trumpeters.
- 32 Corporals.
- 8 Farriers.
- 537 Privates.
- 661 Total Numbers.
- 429 Troop Horses.

WAR OFFICE,

18th September, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honour to signify to you that the Queen has been pleased to order the establishment of the Regiment under your command to be augmented from the 10th September, 1857, so as to consist of the numbers mentioned in the margin hereof.

I have, &c.,
"PANMURE."

Two troops marched from Newbridge (one on the 9th and the other on September 15th) and were quartered in Belfast.

On the 19th of the same month the headquarters and five troops marched from Newbridge to Dundalk.

The "King's Own" were inspected by Major-General Parlby on October 11th, who was pleased to direct the expression of his approval to be promulgated in the following Regimental Order:—

"The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in recording Major-General Parlby's high opinion of the Regiment as expressed on the inspection parade this day for soldier-like appearance, uniformity, and good riding, and the zeal, attention, and perfect unanimity that prevails amongst all ranks."

The Regiment remained in Dundalk about six weeks and then returned to Newbridge.

One of the troops quartered in Belfast rejoined headquarters November 24th.

On April 15th and 26th, 1858, respectively, two troops marched to the Curragh there to be stationed.

June 1st; the periodical inspection of the Regiment was made by Major-General Chatterton, Bt., K.H., who expressed himself highly gratified with the appearance and discipline of both men and horses.

Two troops left Newbridge on June 11th to be quartered at Kilcullen, one troop removing from thence to the Curragh, July 20th, the other to Kilkenny (on election duty) August 10th, returning to headquarters, October 16th.

On October 6th Major-General Sir J. Chatterton, Bt., K.H., inspected the King's Own Light Dragoons, and again expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance and discipline of both men and horses and the cleanliness and neatness of the barrack-rooms.

A troop of the "King's Own" marched from Newbridge to Limerick to be present at the elections on April 21st, 1859.

The Regiment, pursuant to orders received, marched from Newbridge to Dublin on June 20th, and were stationed in Portobello Barracks.

Major-General The Earl of Cardigan made his annual inspection of the Regiment on October 6th, and his approbation was conveyed to the officers and men in the following Regimental Order issued by Lieut.-Colonel W. Unett:—

"PORTOBELLO BARRACKS,

"10th October, 1859.

"By desire of Major-General The Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., Inspector of Cavalry, the Commanding Officer has much pleasure in communicating to all ranks of the Regiment under his command his Lordship's entire satisfaction with their appearance, drill and discipline in every respect."

The excellent system carried out in the riding department elicited his Lordship's special approval, and he feels assured that the good riding of officers and men has mainly contributed to the high state of perfection in which he found the Regiment in the field at the late inspection.

The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Parlbay on May 15th, 1860, who expressed himself much pleased with the discipline of the men and the appearance of both men and horses.

On June 21st the "King's Own" marched from Dublin to the camp on the Curragh of Kildare.

Unfortunately the weather was very unfavourable, and prevented the grand display of the army, which otherwise would have taken place. Men and horses suffered great

inconvenience from the extremely wet weather. On the morning of August 10th Lieut.-General Sir George Brown telegraphed from Dublin ordering the breaking up of the camp and the dispersing to barracks of the cavalry who had been encamped in tents.

The "King's Own" marched the same day for Dublin *en route* to Dundalk. Before leaving the camp Major-General Parlby addressed the Regiment, and gave all ranks great praise for the manner in which they had borne the hardships of the weather.

The Regiment reached Dundalk on August 12th.

Two troops were sent to out-quarters on October 23rd—one troop to Belfast, the other to Belturbet.

Major-General Parlby made his half-yearly inspection of the "King's Own" on April 2nd, 1861, and reiterated his former expressions of approval.

In June the Regiment received orders to proceed from Dundalk to the Curragh Camp, occupying tents during the drill season, and taking an active part in the grand reviews under Lieut.-General Sir G. Brown.

In August the "King's Own" left the Curragh Camp and proceeded to Newbridge, where, on October 2nd, they were inspected by Major-General G. W. Key.

A reduction of 25 men and 28 horses was made in the establishment of the Regiment agreeably to a letter received from the War Office, dated June 12th, 1861.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen was pleased to direct that the "Third King's Own Light Dragoons" should be mounted, clothed and equipped as Hussars.

The alteration of the title, etc., to take effect from August 17th, 1861.

The scarlet collar was retained on the tunic.

Major-General G. W. Key inspected the "King's Own Hussars" on September 12th, 1862, and expressed himself highly gratified with the appearance and discipline of the men and horses.

The headquarters and two troops marched from Newbridge to Dublin on October 1st. Three troops remained in Newbridge. Two troops marched to Longford, and the remaining troops was stationed at the Camp on the Curragh.

In April, 1863, the Regiment embarked at Dublin for Scotland, landing at Glasgow, the headquarters and seven troops marching to Edinburgh, the other troops proceeding to Hamilton.

On May 3rd a troop proceeded to Perth, rejoining headquarters on September 9th, being relieved by another troop of the "King's Own."

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Edinburgh this year, the Regiment having the honour of forming their Royal Highness's bodyguard during their stay.

Major-General Walker inspected the "King's Own" on July 9th, 1863.

The Regiment marched from Edinburgh in April, 1864, the headquarters and four troops proceeding to Manchester, two troops to Preston, and one troop to Ashton, the remaining troop being stationed at Bury.

On July 5th two troops marched from Manchester to Burnley.

A further reduction was made in the establishment of the Regiment from April 1st, 1864, of 48 men and 32 horses.

Major-General J. Laurence inspected the "King's Own" on May 21st and again on September 27th, 1864.

In June, 1865, the Regiment marched to Aldershot, arriving there in July, and were encamped on Cove Common until the latter end of August, when they proceeded to the permanent barracks.

On May 10th, 1866, the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Hodge, C.B., and his approval was conveyed to the "King's Own" by the following Regimental Order:—

"The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in informing the Regiment under his command that Major-General Hodge, C.B., expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance and efficiency of the Third Hussars at his late inspection."

The following War Office letter relative to the establishment of the Regiment was received, bearing date:—

"WAR OFFICE,

"14th May, 1866.

"Sir,—I have the honour to signify to you that the Queen has been pleased to order the establishment of the Regiment under your command to be augmented from April 1st, as undermentioned:—

One sergeant instructor of fencing,

One sergeant-cook,

and to be reduced one private.

"I have, etc.,

"(Sd.) E. LUGARD."

Major-General Hodge, C.B., made his autumnal inspection of the Regiment on October 3rd, 1866.

On March 12th, 1867, the Regiment received orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Hounslow, to which station the headquarters and six troops proceeded in three parties on April 2nd, 3rd and 4th—the remaining troops marching to Kensington and Hampton Court on March 29th and April 2nd respectively.

The Regiment marched to London on special service on May 6th, 1867.

Major-General Lord G. Paget, C.B., inspected the Regiment on May 8th, and the following appeared in Regimental Orders :—

“ The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in publishing for the information of the Regiment under his command that Major-General Lord G. Paget, C.B., expressed himself much pleased with all that he had seen during his inspection of the Third King's Own Hussars this day, but Lieut.-Colonel Howard Vyse has much greater pleasure in announcing to the Regiment his own satisfaction at the soldier-like manner in which the non-commissioned officers and men behaved during the late special service in London. It is a highly praiseworthy fact that there was not a single absentee from watch-setting on the evening of the 5th instant, the more so that the 5th was Sunday, on which day it is the custom for them to have leave. During their march and their stay in London every man behaved himself in an exemplary manner, and it gives the Commanding Officer much gratification to publish his opinion of their good behaviour.

“ The Commanding Officer takes this opportunity of congratulating the men on their excellent behaviour on leaving Aldershot, when there were but two or three cases of misconduct in the whole Regiment.

“ Nothing gives the Commanding Officer greater pleasure than to find that the men conduct themselves in a manner worthy of the fine regiment to which they belong, and they may rest assured that as long as they deserve it, they will receive every indulgence that it is in his power to grant them.”

The establishment of the Regiment was reduced one sergeant-instructor of fencing from April 1st, 1867.

During the summer of 1867 the “ King's Own ” were reviewed several times with the Household Troops at Wormwood Scrubs under the command of Major-General Lord G. Paget.

The Regiment was inspected on July 13th by Major-General Lord G. Paget, and the following letter received from Horse Guards, was published for information :—

" HORSE GUARDS,

" 27th July, 1867.

" My Lord,—The confidential report of your Lordship's inspection of the Third Hussars having been submitted to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, I have it in command to intimate to you that His Royal Highness considers the same highly creditable and satisfactory.

" I have, etc.,

" (Sd.) E. R. EGERTON, D.A.G.

" MAJOR-GENERAL LORD G. PAGET, C.B.,

" &c., &c., &c."

The Regiment was again inspected by Major-General Lord George Paget, C.B., on May 5th, 1868, when his former expressions were again reiterated with regard to the appearance, efficiency, and discipline of both men and horses.

At the latter part of the month of May, 1868, by order of His Excellency the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Horse Guards Letter, N/A.1263 of May 22nd, 1868, the troop horses of the Regiment were transferred to the Seventh Dragoon Guards (who had just returned from India), with the exception of fifteen, which were retained in order that the riding exercises of the recruits might be continued during the period that had to elapse before the Regiment's embarkation for India.

On May 26th, 1868, pursuant to orders, " A " and " C " Troops, under the command of Major Bell, proceeded dismounted to Chichester, and were stationed in the Militia Barracks, where the headquarters of the Regiment joined them on June 1st in the same year.

Whilst stationed in Chichester the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Lord George Paget on October 30th, 1868, who expressed himself very much pleased with everything he had seen.

On September 15th, 1868, the following letter, notifying the approval of Her Majesty to the Regiment proceeding to India, was received from Horse Guards :—

" PRESSING.

" HORSE GUARDS,

" 14th September, 1868.

" My Lord,—Her Majesty having been pleased to approve of the 3rd Hussars proceeding to India, and the Regiment having been placed under orders to embark about November 13th next, for Bombay, I have the honour to request, by

desire of His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, that your Lordship will proceed to Chichester at your earliest convenience to inspect it with a view to its being prepared for embarkation and divided into Service and Depot troops according to the establishment specified in the margin.

"The Captain selected for the Depot should be unmarried.

"Men medically unfit, or having less than eighteen months to serve, and who decline to re-engage under the provisions of the Army Enlistment Act, 1867, will be left at the Depot.

"The Service troops should embark as complete as possible.

"You will be pleased to cause the following returns to be furnished with as little delay as possible :—

"1st. Officers and men for embarkation.

"2nd. Officers and men for the Depot.

"3rd. Nominal and descriptive returns of men unfit for embarkation and who have less than eighteen months to serve and decline to re-engage.

"The attention of the Officer Commanding should be particularly directed to the enclosed Memorandum.

"I have the honour to be,

"My Lord,

"Your Lordship's Very Obedient Servant,

"ARTHUR HERBERT, Colonel,

"A.A.General for Adjutant-General

"MAJOR-GENERAL LORD GEORGE PAGET, C.B.,

"Inspector-General of Cavalry."

On November 14th, 1868, the Regiment left Chichester for embarkation at Portsmouth, and sailed for the East Indies on board H.M. troopship *Serapis* on the 15th of the same month.

The Regiment passed Gibraltar on November 19th, 1868, arriving at Malta on the 24th and at Alexandria on the 29th of the same month. On disembarking, the Regiment proceeded by rail to Suez on the 30th, where it embarked on board H.M. troopship *Malabar* on December 1st, arriving at Bombay, December 19th, 1868.

The Regiment then proceeded to Poona, where it remained till December 30th, 1868, on which date it was ordered to march for Ahmednuggur *via* Seroor, the headquarters of the Regiment; arrived at Ahmednuggur on January 6th, 1869.

The new pattern carbine bucket was taken into use by the Regiment on its arrival at Ahmednuggur.

The Regiment was inspected by Major-General The Hon. A. H. Gordon, C.B., on February 22nd, 1869. By Brigadier-General Lynch, R.L.S., on October 19th, 1869, and by Major-General Grant, C.B., on November 10th, 1870, February 21st and August 31st, 1871, on all of which occasions the greatest credit was given for the appearance and efficiency of the men and horses.

On February 19th, 1872, the Regiment was again inspected by Major-General J. J. Grant, C.B., Commanding P.D.A., who was again pleased to express his high opinion of the efficiency of both men and horses.

On March 23rd, 1872, the following letter was received from the Assistant Adjutant-General, P.D.A. :—

" No. 952,
" A.A.G.'s OFFICE, P.D.A.,
" POONA.

" 22nd March, 1872.

" Subject—Inspections, British Regiments.

" From the Assistant Adjutant-General, P.D.A.

" To Officer Commanding 3rd Hussars, Ahmednuggur.

" Sir.—I am directed (under instruction from Army Headquarters) to subjoin the following remarks of His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief on the confidential report of the inspection of the Regiment under your command for the first period of 1871 :—

" ' His Royal Highness has commended the most creditable state of the 3rd Hussars, which reflects much credit upon its Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel Vyse.'

" I have, etc.,

" (Sd.) T. WARDEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General, P.D.A."

The following extract from the *London Gazette*, relative to the change in the Colonelcy of the Regiment, was published in G.O.C. No. 132 of 1872, and dated January 12th, 1872 :—

" Third Hussars.—General Sir George Henry Lockwood, K.C.B., from Colonel of the 12th Lancers to be Colonel *vice* General Henry Aitchison Hankey, removed to the 1st Dragoon Guards. Dated January 1st, 1872."

On August 30th, 1872, the Regiment was inspected by Colonel H. A. Adams, who expressed himself highly pleased with all.

The Regiment was ordered by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to march to Poona on November 21st, 1872, to take part in the manœuvres, etc., during the stay of His Excellency the Viceroy there.

On December 9th the 3rd Hussars marched back to Ahmednuggur, arriving there on the 13th of the same month.

The headquarters and two squadrons of the Regiment were ordered to proceed to Mhow on December 21st, 1872, leaving one squadron at Ahmednuggur. It reached its destination on January 23rd, 1873.

The squadron left behind at Ahmednuggur was ordered to Poona on November 23rd, 1873, to take part in the camp exercise at Chinchwood, after which it was to rejoin the headquarters at Mhow. The squadron arrived at Mhow on February 7th, 1874.

The Regiment was inspected on February 17th, 18th and 24th, 1873, by Major-General G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I., Commanding M.D.A., who expressed himself highly satisfied with all that had come under his notice during the annual inspection.

The Regiment was again inspected by Major-General G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I., Commanding M.D.A., on March 9th and 10th, 1874, who was pleased to express himself thoroughly satisfied with the efficiency of the corps, and with all that came under his notice during the late annual inspection.

On October 10th, 1874, one troop of the Regiment was ordered to Indore to relieve the detachment, 49th Regiment, stationed there, which had been ordered home.

November 4th Major R. B. H. Blundell succeeded to the command of the Regiment *vice* Colonel E. Howard Vyse, appointed Brigadier-General at Karachi.

The Regiment was inspected on November 19th and 20th, 1874, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, who expressed himself highly pleased with the creditable appearance of the horses, the neat and clean state of the bungalows, the clean and smart appearance of the men, and the smart manner in which the movements were executed on parade.

The Regiment was again inspected on March 8th and 9th, 1875, by Major-General G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I., Commanding M.D.A., and he was pleased to express himself highly satisfied with all that he had seen during his inspection.

On October 24th, 1875, a detachment consisting of Captain C. S. Walker, Commanding, Captain B. L. Gilson, Lieutenants Rogers and Alexander, and Surgeon Anderson, two troops (strength, 146) and band (strength, 30) marched from Mhow *en route* to Bombay for duty as the personal

escort of His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales during his visit to Bombay.

Before leaving, His Royal Highness was pleased to thank Captain Walker for all the service the escorts had rendered during his stay in Bombay.

On November 11th, 1875, a detachment consisting of Captain C. E. Nettles (commanding), Lieutenant T. Hopwood Peckham, and 100 rank and file, proceeded to Indore for the purpose of performing escort duties during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India (Lord Northbrook).

The detachment returned to Mhow on November 16th, 1875.

On November 27th, 1875, the band left Bombay for Mhow by rail, and arrived there on November 30th, 1875.

On November 29th, 1875, the detachment, under the command of Captain Walker, commenced its homeward march *via* Kirkee and Ahmednuggur, and arrived at Mhow on January 22nd, 1876.

Extract from letter No. 7473 from Adjutant-General of the Army (dated Poona, December 22nd, 1875) to the General Officer Commanding M.D.A., 3rd Hussars :—

“ His Royal Highness is much pleased with the creditable and satisfactory report on the 3rd King's Own Hussars.”

On March 8th, 1876, a detachment, consisting of Captain J. Cooke (commanding), Lieutenant T. H. Peckham, and 73 rank and file, marched to Indore for the purpose of performing escort duties with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit. The detachment returned to Mhow on March 11th, 1876.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was pleased to express to the Officer Commanding his approval of the smart appearance of the escorts furnished by the Regiment for him at Bombay and Indore.

On March 14th and 15th, 1876, the Regiment was inspected by Major-General G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I., Commanding M.D.A., who expressed himself well satisfied with all that came under his notice during the annual inspection, and stated that he would have much pleasure in making a favourable report of the Regiment.

On October 10th, 1876, one troop of the Regiment was ordered to Indore to relieve the detachment, 108th Regiment, stationed there, which had been ordered home.

On November 24th, 1876, the troop returned to Mhow to re-join headquarters, being relieved by a company of the infantry regiment at Mhow.

On February 27th, Lieut.-Colonel Blundell proceeded to England on sick leave, handing over the command to Major A. H. Vincent.

On March 19th, 20th, and 21st, 1877, the Regiment was inspected by Major-General G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I., Commanding M.D.A., who expressed himself much pleased with his inspection of the Regiment, and stated that he would make a very favourable report.

On March 11th and 12th, 1878, the Regiment was inspected by Lieut.-General J. Forbes, C.B., Commanding M.D.A., and expressed his satisfaction at all he saw, both in quarters and in the field, and said he would make a favourable report.

The Lieutenant-General particularly observed that the non-commissioned officers appeared well instructed in their duties.

On March 18th, 1878, cholera broke out amongst the native followers of the Regiment, and lasted until April 12th, 1878, the following Order was published on the subject :—

“ DIVISION ORDERS.

“ BY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. FORBES, C.B.,
“ Commanding M.D.A.

“ MHow,

“ 15th April, 1878.

“ 153.—An outbreak of cholera on the 18th ulto. amongst the Syces and Grasscutters of the Third Hussars, rendered it desirable to remove those followers out of the Cantonment from that date until the 12th instant. The Hussars performed in a most satisfactory and cheerful manner the whole of the stable duties of the corps without any assistance, each man grooming, watering, and bedding down from three to four horses daily, sweeping out the stables, keeping the vicinity of them clean and tidy, and removing the litter on hand barrows.

“ This soldier-like conduct, in keeping with the high character this distinguished Regiment has ever borne, has the marked approbation of the Lieutenant-General.

“ The above order to be read on parade to all mounted corps and batteries in the Division.

“ By order,

“ (Sd.) GEO. G. BEAZLEY, Major,
“ A.A.G., M.D.A.”

On April 16th, 1878, the Regiment was armed with the Martini-Henry carbine.

The subjoined remarks by His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief on the inspection of the

Regiment in 1877, have been communicated to the Officer Commanding, viz. :—

“The report on the Third Hussars is highly creditable to it and to Lieutenant Colonel Blundell.”

On August 19th, and 20th, 1878, the Regiment was inspected by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir C. W. D. Stavelly, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Presidency, and the following are his remarks thereon :—

“Third Hussars.—His Excellency was much pleased with the manner in which the Regiment turned out on parade, both men and horses.

“The horses are well trained, in good condition, and the men looked smart. Their clothing well fitted, and their riding admirable.

“The hospital and all the institutions of the Regiment seem very well ordered.

“By order,

“(Sd.) H. BROOK, Brig.-Gen.

“Adjutant-General.”

On December 12th Lieut.-Colonel Blundell resumed command.

On January 3rd, 1879, “E” Troop, under command of Captain J. Cooke and Lieutenant R. G. Alexander, marched to Indore for duty.

Strength—1 sergeant, 4 corporals, 1 acting farrier, 1 shoeing-smith, 1 trumpeter, and 47 privates. Total, 55.

On March 15th, 1879, “E” Troop, under command of Captain J. Cooke and Lieutenant R. G. Alexander, marched from Indore to join headquarters at Mhow, having been relieved at the former station by a detachment of the 29th Regiment.

On March 21st, 22nd, and 24th, 1879, the Regiment was inspected by Lieut.-General J. Forbes, C.B., Commanding M.D.A.,

On October 25th the Regiment left Mhow for Bombay, where they embarked on November 4th in H.M. Indian troopship *Jumna* for England, arrived at Portsmouth on December 2nd, and at Colchester on the 4th, the strength being :—

Non-commissioned officers ...	30
Rank and file	232

Extract from letter No. 3247, dated October 29th, Mhow, from the General Officer Commanding Mhow Division to the Adjutant-General :—

“I have the honour to report for the information of the

Commander-in-Chief that I inspected the Third Hussars on parade before their departure from Mhow. No man had any complaint to make, nor is any claim against the Regiment unadjusted.

" 2. On marching out of the barracks there were no absentees, and the men and their baggage started punctually at the time appointed for their departure from the railway station.

" 3. I beg further to add that although the Third Hussars have occupied the cavalry barracks at Mhow for $6\frac{1}{2}$ years, their barrack damages were as follows :—

" Damage to buildings, Rs 42.11 (cash received).

" Damage to furniture, nil.

" Deficiencies, nil.

" Movement of troops, No. 1,554/B.T.

" Adjutant-General's Office,

" Matheran, 31st October, 1879.

" Memo.—Forwarded to the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, for communication to the Officer Commanding Third Hussars, who is to be informed that the Commander-in-Chief has received with satisfaction from the General Officer Commanding the Division this favourable report of the manner in which the departure of the Third Hussars from Mhow was carried out.

" By order,

" (Sd.) H. BROOKE, Brigadier-General,

" Adjutant-General."

The Depot of the Regiment had already arrived at Colchester from Canterbury.

Strength—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 5 non-commissioned officers, 123 rank and file.

Two hundred and eighty Hungarian remount horses which had been lately imported for the Regiment were handed over.

An eighth troop was formed.

On December 15th 63 additional Hungarian horses (remounts) were received.

The Regiment was inspected by Major-General W. P. Radcliffe, C.B., Commanding Eastern District, on August 2nd and 3rd, and the following observations on the inspection were received :—

" HORSE GUARDS,

" WAR OFFICE,

" 23rd August, 1880.

" OBSERVATIONS.

" The discipline and interior economy of the Third Hussars

appears to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to have been well maintained since the Regiment was last inspected.

“ (Sd.) R. B. HAWLEY, D.A.G.”

Major-General Sir Frederick Fitz Wygram, Bt., Inspector-General of Cavalry, made his annual inspection of the Regiment on August 11th, 12th, and 13th.

On September 10th His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief inspected the Regiment, and the following letter was afterwards received :—

“ CONFIDENTIAL INSPECTION REPORT.

“ Regiment : 3rd Hussars.

“ Station and date : Colchester, August 13th, 1880.

“ Inspecting Officer : Major-General Sir Frederick Fitz Wygram, Bt.

“ HORSE GUARDS,

“ WAR OFFICE,

“ 21st February, 1881.

“ OBSERVATIONS.

“ The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief considers this report most satisfactory and highly creditable to Lieutenant-Colonel Vincent.

“ His Royal Highness was himself most pleased with the 3rd Hussars when he saw them at Colchester, considering the Regiment had nothing but young horses in the ranks and had so recently returned from India.

“ (Sd.) R. B. HAWLEY, D.A.G.”

On February 5th a squadron of the Regiment marched to Norwich, consisting of 84 rank and file and 70 troop horses.

On February 21st 50 troop horses were taken over by the 7th Hussars for service in South Africa.

The establishment of the Regiment was reduced to 336 privates and 301 troop horses on April 1st (Army Circular 103 of 1881).

Major-General W. P. Radcliffe, C.B., Commanding Eastern District, inspected the Regiment on April 13th.

The following observations were received on the recent inspection of the Regiment by Major-General W. P. Radcliffe, C.B. :—

“ CONFIDENTIAL INSPECTION REPORT.

“ Regiment : 3rd Hussars.

“ Station and date : Colchester, April 13th, 1881.

“ Inspecting Officer : Major-General Radcliffe, C.B.

" HORSE GUARDS,
 " WAR OFFICE,
 " 1st August, 1881.

" OBSERVATIONS.

" His Royal Highness has been pleased to express his satisfaction with the very favourable account you gave of the interior economy, discipline and general efficiency of the Regiment.

" (Sd.) R. B. HAWLEY, D.A.G.

" TO MAJOR-GENERAL RADCLIFFE, C.B.,
 " COLCHESTER."

The Regiment marched for Aldershot as follows :—

Four troops on November 7th, 1881, arrived November 11th. Headquarters on November 8th, arrived November 12th. Two troops on November 15th (from Norwich), arrived November 25th, and took over the West Cavalry Barracks.

The following " Observations " on the annual inspection report of Major-General Sir Frederick Fitz Wygram, Bt., were conveyed to the Regiment :—

" This is a very creditable report, and His Royal Highness's satisfaction should be conveyed to the Regiment and to Lieutenant-Colonel Vincent, who appears to be a good officer.

" (Sd.) R. B. HAWLEY, D.A.G.

" HORSE GUARDS,
 " WAR OFFICE,
 " 2nd February, 1882."

The annual district inspection of the Regiment took place on May 12th, Major-General Sir Frederick Fitz Wygram, Bt., being the inspecting officer.

The following extract was afterwards communicated, viz. :—

" OBSERVATIONS BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE FIELD-MARSHAL COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF :—

" A favourable report in every respect, and the condition of the Regiment is creditable to Colonel Vincent.

" (Sd.) R. B. HAWLEY, D.A.G."

Between July 25th and August 10th the following horses were transferred for service in Egypt, viz. : 100 to 19th Hussars, and 19 to the Military Mounted Police, and on August 23rd 18 more were transferred to the Depot, 7th Dragoon Guards, which proceeded to Cyprus.

On August 1st the Regiment received 32 young horses from the 19th Hussars.

Egypt.—Captain Beckett, Lieutenants Scott, Crabbe, and Patton Bethune volunteered for service with the Expeditionary Force to Egypt and served throughout the campaign.

Major Napier proceeded to Cyprus with a reserve troop for the 7th Dragoon Guards.

Nine men also went to Egypt as Army signallers, and several as batmen to officers.

Permission to bear the word “Dettingen” on the appointments was granted to the Regiment on September 11th, 1882, by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. War Office Paper, 20/Gen. No./1476.

The annual inspection by Major-General Sir Frederick Fitz Wygram, Bt., Inspecting-General of Cavalry, took place on October 9th and 10th.

The following extract was afterwards communicated :—

“OBSERVATIONS BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE FIELD-MARSHAL COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF :—

“His Royal Highness considers this a generally creditable and satisfactory report.

“ (Sd.) R. B. HAWLEY, D.A.G.”

The annual district inspection of the Regiment took place at Aldershot on April 20th, 1883, Major-General Sir Frederick Fitz Wygram, Bt., Inspecting General of Cavalry, being the inspecting officer.

The following observations were afterwards received :—

“OBSERVATIONS BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE FIELD-MARSHAL COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF :—

“The discipline and interior economy of this Regiment appears to be well maintained, and His Royal Highness is satisfied with the progress made in the training of the large number of young horses and recruits.

“ (Sd.) G. B. HARMAN, D.A.G.”

The annual inspection by Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Fitz Wygram, Bt., Inspecting-General of Cavalry, took place on October 6th.

On November 20th and 22nd the Regiment marched from Aldershot, headquarters and six troops proceeding to Hounslow, one troop to Hampton Court, and one to Kensington.

The annual district inspection of the Regiment took place at Hounslow on April 7th, Major-General Gipps, C.B., Commanding the Home District, being the inspecting officer.

On April 15th, 1884, General Sir George Lockwood, K.C.B., Colonel of the Regiment, died, and on April 21st his funeral took place in Brompton Cemetery. All available officers and non-commissioned officers attended it. On April 16th, 1884, Lieut.-General Sir F. W. Fitz Wygram, Bt., was appointed Colonel of the Regiment.

On May 7th the following letter was received from the Adjutant-General :—

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" HORSE GUARDS,
" WAR OFFICE,

" 6th May, 1884.

" Sir.—I have the honour by desire of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, and to acquaint you that His Royal Highness approves of the sergeants of the regiment under your command being allowed to wear on the arm above the chevrons the Regimental Badge of the " White Horse " in silver.

" I have, etc.,

" (Sd.) H. HILDYARD, D.A.A.G.

" THE OFFICER COMMANDING
" 3RD HUSSARS."

The Regiment was inspected at Hounslow on July 8th by His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, who was pleased to express on parade his high approval of the appearance of the Regiment, its state of efficiency, and of the field day he had witnessed under the command of Colonel Vincent.

His Royal Highness was accompanied by Lord Wolseley (Adjutant-General), Sir Arthur Herbert (Quartermaster-General), Colonel Blundell (Assistant Adjutant-General), and other officers.

The Regiment marched for York and Leeds as follows :—

August 27th—I squadron for Leeds.

August 28th—I squadron for York.

August 29th—I squadron for York.

August 30th—Headquarters and 1 squadron for York.

Arriving as follows :—

September 9th at Leeds.

September 10th, 11th and 12th at York.

Major-General Charles Fraser, V.C., C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, commenced his annual inspection on September 19th.

On September 20th His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge inspected the Regiment in barracks in marching order, and expressed his satisfaction at seeing it in the same state of efficiency as at his recent inspection at Hounslow, and at the condition of the horses after the march.

On September 22nd the Inspector-General of Cavalry concluded his annual inspection, and on the same date a detachment of 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 trumpeter, and 38 privates, under Brevet-Major Beckett and Lieutenant Scott, proceeded to Aldershot to join the Camel Corps for Egypt.

His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief considered the report of Major-General Gipp's inspection of the Regiment, which took place at Hounslow on April 7th, 1884, to be very satisfactory.

The annual district inspection of the Regiment took place at York on April 29th, Major-General F. A. Willis, C.B., Commanding Northern District, being the inspecting general.

The following observations were afterwards received :—

“ OBSERVATIONS BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE FIELD-MARSHAL COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF :—

“ This report is in all respects very satisfactory, and His Royal Highness has been pleased to commend Major Jervoise for the correctness of his troop books.

“ (Sd.) G. B. HARMAN, D.A.G.”

The annual inspection of the Regiment by the Inspector-General of Cavalry, Major-General Sir D. C. Drury Lowe, K.C.B., took place at York on August 28th, 1885.

The following observations were afterwards received :—

“ OBSERVATIONS BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE FIELD-MARSHAL COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF :—

“ This is a most satisfactory report, and the Regiment appears to His Royal Highness to be in good order.

“ (Sd.) R. BULLER, D.A.G.”

On September 23rd His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge inspected the Regiment in marching order in barracks, and was pleased to express himself highly pleased with its efficiency and appearance.

The annual district inspection of the Regiment took place at York on April 22nd, 1886, Major-General C. T. Daniell, Commanding Northern District, being the inspecting general.

The following observations were afterwards received :—

" HORSE GUARDS,
" WAR OFFICE,
" 22nd July, 1886.

" OBSERVATIONS BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE FIELD-
MARSHAL COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF :—

" This report is most creditable and satisfactory. His Royal Highness considers the 3rd Hussars to be a well-commanded Regiment.

" (Sd.) R. BULLER, D.A.G."

On May 1st, 1886, " D " and " F," and, on the 5th, " E " and " H " Troops, the band, and headquarters proceeded to Manchester, there to be stationed. " A " and " C " Troops, on the 3rd, and " F " and " G " Troops on May 4th, 1886, proceeded to Liverpool to escort Her Majesty the Queen, on the completion of which duty " B " and " G " Troops returned to Manchester and rejoined headquarters.

The annual inspection of the Regiment by the Inspector-General of Cavalry, Major-General Sir D. C. Drury Lowe, K.C.B., took place at Manchester on August 20th, 1886.

The following observations were afterwards received :—

" OBSERVATIONS BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE FIELD-
MARSHAL COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF :—

" His Royal Highness considers this Regiment in good order and well commanded by Colonel C. T. Walker."

The annual District inspection of the Regiment by Major-General C. F. T. Daniell, C.B., Commanding the Northern District, took place at Manchester on April 29th.

On May 26th one troop, " G," and headquarters from Manchester, and two troops, " A " and " C," from Seaforth, Liverpool, proceeded to Cahir to be stationed there.

On May 20th two troops, " B " and " D," proceeded by march route from Hulme Barracks, Manchester, to Liverpool, embarking on board H.M.S. *Assistance*, thence to Cahir, there to be stationed.

On June 2nd three troops, " E," " F " and " H," proceeded from Manchester to Ireland, " E " Troop to be stationed at Waterford, and " F " and " H " Troops at Limerick.

On July 19th Major-General H. Stevenson, Commanding Cork District, inspected five troops of the Regiment stationed at Cahir.

The annual inspection of the Regiment by the Inspecting-General of Cavalry in Ireland, Major-General The Hon. C. W. Thesiger, took place at Cahir on September 29th and 30th, and October 1st.

On October 6th the Regiment furnished a detachment of one troop, "B," to Fethard.

The annual district inspection of the Regiment by Major-General N. Stevenson, Commanding Cork District, took place at Cahir and out-quarters on April 19th, 20th and 21st.

The annual inspection of the Regiment by the Inspector-General of Cavalry in Ireland, Major-General The Hon. C. W. Thesiger, took place at Cahir, Limerick, and Waterford on September 10th, 11th, and 12th.

The annual district inspection of the headquarters and four troops of the Regiment by Major-General N. Stevenson, Commanding Cork District, took place at Cahir on April 9th.

The Regiment marched for Cork and Ballincollig as follows :—

One troop, "C," from Cahir, June 24th, arriving June 26th.

One troop, "B," from Fethard, June 24th, arriving June 27th.

One troop, "E," from Cahir, June 26th, arriving June 28th.

One troop, "G," and headquarters from Cahir, June 27th, arriving June 29th.

One troop, "D," from Cahir, September 18th, arriving September 20th.

One troop, "A," from Waterford, September 30th, arriving October 4th.

Two troops, "F" and "H," from Limerick, September 30th, arriving October 2nd.

The annual inspection of the Regiment by the Inspector-General of Cavalry in Ireland, Major-General The Hon. C. W. Thesiger, took place at Cork and Ballincollig on October 8th, 9th and 10th.

On April 25th Major-General H. F. Davies, Commanding Cork District, made his annual inspection of headquarters and six troops of the Regiment at Ballincollig, and on the 26th of the two troops at Cork.

On August 1st, 1890, the establishment was raised from a total of all ranks of 478 to 528, and 301 horses to 326.

On October 1st, 1890, the Regiment furnished a detachment of one troop to Bandon, which was withdrawn on January 5th, 1891.

On April 27th, 1891, the Major-General Commanding Cork District, H. F. Davies, made his annual inspection of the detachment at Cork, and on the 28th of the headquarters at Ballincollig.

In June the Regiment marched from Ballincollig and

Cork to the Curragh for the drill season in four squadrons, as follows :—

First squadron, " B " and " F " Troops, leaving 16th, arriving 24th.

Second squadron, " D " and " E " Troops, leaving 17th, arriving 25th.

Third squadron, " A " and " H " Troops and headquarters, leaving 19th, arriving 26th.

Fourth squadron, " C " and " G," from Cork, leaving 19th and arriving 27th.

On arriving at the Curragh the Regiment was quartered in " K " Lines.

A Depot of 3 officers, 150 men and 70 horses was sent on June 22nd and July 2nd to Dublin, and quartered in Portobello Barracks.

On April 19th, 1891, Lieut.-General E. Cureton was appointed Colonel of the Regiment, in succession to Lieut.-General Sir F. W. Fitz Wygram, Bt.

On August 8th, 1891, one troop marched from the Curragh Camp to Dublin for duty, arriving on the same date.

On August 26th, 1891, headquarters and seven troops marched from the Curragh to Dublin, there to be stationed, arriving on the same date. One squadron was quartered in Portobello Barracks, and the remainder in Island Bridge Barracks.

On September 23rd, 1891, Lieut.-General E. Howard Vyse was appointed Colonel of the Regiment in succession to Lieut.-General E. Cureton.

The Regiment was inspected by the Inspector-General of Cavalry on September 2nd and 30th, 1891.

On December 1st, 1891, the establishment of the Regiment was raised from 545 privates to 582 privates, and from 350 troop horses to 425 troop horses.

On February 11th, 1892, the squadron organization was ordered, and, in consequence, the Regiment was formed into four squadrons, and lettered " A," " B," " C," and " D."

On June 13th, 1892, the Regiment marched to the Curragh for the summer drills, arriving there the same day. " K " Lines were again occupied, and 260 horses were picketed out. A Depot consisting of recruits, etc., was left at Dublin.

On August 9th, 1892, the Inspector-General of Cavalry completed his inspection of the Regiment (the first half of the inspection took place on April 22nd).

The Regiment was inspected by Major-General G. H. Moncrieff, Commanding Dublin District, on April 20th, 1892.

On July 14th, 1892, the establishment of the Regiment was reduced to 558 privates and 411 horses.

On 23rd September, 1892, the Regiment was armed with Lee-Metford carbines in place of Martini-Henry.

The Regiment returned to Dublin on September 5th, 1892, and was quartered in Island Bridge Barracks.

On April 11th, 1893, the Inspector-General of Cavalry made the first half of his annual inspection of the Regiment.

On April 18th, 1893, Major-General H. Moncrieff, Commanding the Dublin District, made his annual inspection of the Regiment at Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin, and also inspected the detachment stationed at Portobello Barracks on the same date.

On July 9th, 1893, one squadron under command of Major J. J. R. Scott marched to the Curragh, from Dublin, for musketry, then for the summer drills.

On July 15th, 1893, the Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Colonel C. W. H. Helyar, marched to the Curragh for the drill season, arriving there the same day. "J" Lines were occupied, and 99 horses were picketed out. A Depot consisting of recruits was left at Dublin.

On July 17th, while the Regiment was at the Curragh, the Depot moved from Island Bridge Barracks to Marlboro' Barracks, there to be stationed.

On August 2nd, 1893, the Inspector-General of Cavalry (Lieut.-General Keith-Fraser), completed his inspection of the Regiment (first half having taken place on April 11th, 1893).

On August 14th, 1893, about 300 men and horses, with two machine guns, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel C. W. H. Helyar, took part in the field column which marched to Maryborough Great Heath and encamped there, one squadron (contact), being encamped at Rathdair, rejoining the Regiment at Maryborough on the 16th inst., the whole marching back to the Curragh on the 18th inst.

On September 2nd the Regiment returned to Dublin, and was quartered in the Marlborough Barracks.

On March 8th and 9th, Major-General Keith-Fraser, Inspector-General of Cavalry, made his spring inspection of the Regiment.

The squadrons proceeded from Dublin to the Curragh by march route for musketry in succession, commencing on March 6th.

On April 21st Major-General H. Moncrieff, Commanding the Dublin District, made his annual inspection of the Regiment in Marlborough Barracks.

On July 4th a detachment, consisting of 1 officer and 27 rank and file, proceeded by march route from Dublin to the Curragh Camp, to take over the duties of vedette duty on the ranges.

On July 13th headquarters marched from Dublin to Newbridge, there to be stationed, arriving on the same date.

The strength of the Regiment on July 31st, 1894, was as follows :—

1 Regimental Sergeant-Major.	24 Sergeants.
1 Bandmaster	4 Sergeant Farriers.
1 Quartermaster-Sergeant.	4 Staff-Sergeant Farriers.
1 Farrier Quartermaster-Sergeant.	9 Trumpeters (including
1 Sergeant-Instructor of Fencing.	Kettle Drummer).
1 Squadron Sergeant-Major	32 Corporals.
Rough Rider.	1 Orderly-Room Clerk.
4 Squadron Sergeant-Majors.	4 Corporal Shoeing Smiths.
4 Squadron Quartermaster-Sergeants.	4 Shoeing Smiths.
1 Orderly-Room Sergeant.	4 Saddlers.
1 Sergeant Trumpeter.	1 Saddle-tree-maker.
1 Saddler Sergeant.	557 Privates.
1 Sergeant Cook.	662 Total.

On July 31st, 1894, about 16 officers, 295 non-commissioned officers and men and horses, and 2 machine guns, under command of Major R. G. Alexander, took part in the field column which marched to Tullomoy Camp and encamped there for two nights, returning to Newbridge on August 2nd, one squadron, under Captain Wogan-Browne, remaining there until the 11th instant.

Lieut.-Colonel C. W. H. Helyar, 3rd Hussars, commanded the Cavalry Brigade of the field column, which consisted of the 3rd Hussars, two batteries of R.H.A., and 13th Hussars.

On August 9th and 10th, 1894, Major-General Keith-Fraser, Inspector-General of Cavalry, completed his inspection of the Regiment (first half having taken place on March 8th and 9th, 1894).

The following observations were received afterwards :—

“ His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, has been pleased to express his satisfaction at the great improvement which has taken place in the Third Hussars, and to state that he is much pleased with the recent report rendered by the Inspector-General of Cavalry.

“(Signed).”

On April 30th Major-General Lord R. D. Kerr, Commanding the Curragh District, made his annual inspection of the Regiment at Newbridge Barracks.

On May 6th orders were received for the Regiment to be held in readiness to move from Newbridge to Aldershot.

On May 16th the first detachment, under command of Lieutenant H. Chaworth-Musters, proceeded by march route to Portobello Barracks, Dublin, *en route* to Aldershot. The following day (17th) this detachment embarked at North Wall on the s.s. *Irene*, and disembarked at Holyhead and proceeded by rail to Willesden. A portion of this detachment proceeded to the Agricultural Hall, at Islington, to take part in the Royal Military Tournament. The following order was published in Regimental Orders, dated June 10th, 1895 :—

“ The Officer Commanding desires to express his thorough appreciation of the highly creditable manner in which the non-commissioned officers and men of the detachment quartered at the Agricultural Hall during the recent Military Tournament, performed their duties under the able superintendence and guidance of Riding-Master and Hon. Captain H. R. J. Willis and Lieutenant Chaworth-Musters. By their entire good conduct, smart turn-out, and general efficiency they have reflected the utmost credit on themselves and on the Regiment to which they belong.”

The remaining portion of this detachment proceeded by march route to Hounslow and to Aldershot the day following, and were encamped on Rushmoor Hill on May 19th, 1895.

The remaining squadrons followed in like manner in succession :—

Second party : Captain Oswald, “ B ” Squadron, 20/5/95.

Third party : Colonel Helyar, Headquarters, and Major Scott, “ A ” Squadron, 21/5/95.

Fourth party : Major Wogan-Browne, “ D ” Squadron, 22/5/95.

Fifth party : Captain Pirie, D.V. Detachment, 23/5/95.

On May 20th the Vedette Detachment stationed at the Curragh Camp, under command of Lieutenant Hamilton, was withdrawn to headquarters and distributed to the respective squadrons to which it belonged.

On June 4th Major-General Boyce Coombe, commanding cavalry brigade at Aldershot, made the “ marching in ” inspection of the Regiment on Centre Plain.

The two Nordenfeldt machine guns which were in charge of the Regiment were left behind and taken over by the 10th Hussars, who relieved the Regiment at Newbridge.

On August 14th Major-General Luck, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, inspected the Regiment at the field in the Long Valley at Aldershot.

On August 19th, 1895, the Regiment took part in the New Forest manœuvres, proceeding as follows :—

August 19th. "D" Squadron, under the command of Major Wogan-Browne, accompanied the 1st Division and encamped at Godshill.

August 20th. "B" Squadron, under command of Captain St. C. Oswald, accompanied the 2nd Division and encamped at Rockford.

August 21st. Half of "C" Squadron, under command of Captain H. Patton-Bethune, accompanied the detached troops and encamped at Ocknell.

On September 6th and 7th they returned, and were encamped on Rushmoor Hill, Aldershot.

The following extract from the *London Gazette* of October 25th, 1895, is published for information :—

" Third (King's Own) Hussars.

" Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel C. W. H. Helyar retires on half pay. Dated October 26th, 1895."

October 28th, 1895. The following appeared in Regimental Orders :—

" On retiring from the command of the Third Hussars, Colonel C. W. H. Helyar desires to place on record his thorough appreciation of the hearty support he has always received from the officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of all ranks. His thanks are specially due to the Staff-Captain and Adjutant W. Goring, Riding-Master and Hon. Captain H. R. J. Willis, and Quartermaster and Hon. Lieut. F. Durman, as well as to R.S.M. Wood and Bandmaster Carr for the zeal and energy they have shown in their respective duties. Colonel Helyar bids farewell to all ranks with the greatest regret, and with full confidence that the high state of efficiency the Regiment has hitherto maintained will be shown in the future as in the past.

The following extract from the *London Gazette* of November 19th, is published for information :—

" Third (King's Own) Hussars.

" Lieut.-Colonel Charles E. Beckett, from 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut.-Colonel *vice* Brevet Colonel C. W. H. Helyar, retired on half pay. Dated November 20th, 1895."

On February 18th, 1896, the Regiment was armed with the Magazine Lee-Metford carbine. Authority: 54/Cav. Gen., No./973 of 19/4/95.

On April 27th, 1896, Major-General Boyce-Coombe, C.B., Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot, made his annual inspection of the Regiment in the East Cavalry Barracks.

On May 21st and 22nd, 1896, Major-General G. Luck, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, made his spring inspection (first half) of the Regiment.

On June 27th, 1896, Major-General G. Luck, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, finished his inspection of the Regiment at Tweseldown Camp.

On March 15th, 1897, Major-General G. Luck, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, made his spring inspection of the Regiment at East Cavalry Barracks, Aldershot (first half).

Under War Office Authority, 61063/193, of March 11th, 1897, the different orders for dress of officers and men in the cavalry, and the method of carrying arms, equipment, clothing and necessaries not worn on the man, were brought into force in the Regiment on April 9th, 1897. Under the above order the shabracque was abolished.

During the winter months, 1896-7, an expedition was sent by the Royal Niger Company to subdue the Mahommedan tribe of Illorin at Bida in West Africa. Lieutenant A. J. Arnold was in chief military command, with the local rank of Major, and Lieutenant Chaworth-Musters had charge of the mounted forces.

The campaign terminated in the complete defeat of the Illorins early in February, but it was with great regret that the Regiment heard of Lieutenant Chaworth-Muster's death, which occurred at sea later on in the same month.

On April 13th, 1897, Major-General The Hon. R. Talbot, C.B., commanding Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot, made his annual inspection of the Regiment in the East Cavalry Barracks, Aldershot.

On June 21st the Regiment proceeded to camp on Hounslow Heath, and on the 22nd took part in the Diamond Jubilee celebrations, returning to Aldershot on June 23rd, 1897. One squadron and the band formed part of the procession on the 22nd.

On July 29th, 1897, the Regiment was inspected at Aldershot by the Inspector-General of Cavalry, Major-General Sir George Luck, C.B.

At the conclusion of the inspection the officers of the Regiment were sent for by the inspecting officer, who addressed them as follows :—

“ It is not my custom to address regiments after inspecting them—I make it a rule not to do so. Any remarks I have to make, whether favourable or otherwise, I send in writing to the Commanding Officer, but I have been so much pleased by what I have seen to-day that I tell you, officers, and

through you the non-commissioned officers and men, that I consider the Third Hussars the perfection of what a light cavalry regiment should be."

On the departure of the Regiment from Aldershot for the South-Eastern District Manœuvres, August 27th, 1897, the following Cavalry Brigade Order was published :—

"The Major-General Commanding First Cavalry Brigade regrets that the time has arrived for the Third (King's Own) Hussars to leave Aldershot. It has been a source of great pride and satisfaction to him to have had this fine regiment under his command. He congratulates Colonel Beckett, the officers, non commissioned officers and men upon the high state of efficiency of the Regiment, which, in the recently expressed opinion of the Inspector-General of Cavalry, is now his ideal of what a Hussar regiment should be.

"In wishing the Third Hussars God-speed, the Major-General feels sure that, whether in peace or war, they will always maintain their traditions and discharge their duties to the honour and glory of the Regiment."

On the conclusion of the South-Eastern District Manœuvres, one squadron proceeded to Chatham, arriving October 10th, 1897. The remainder of the Regiment proceeded to Shorncliffe, arriving October 8th, 1897.

On April 20th Colonel French, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade, made his spring inspection of the Regiment at Shorncliffe.

On May 11th, 12th, and 13th the Inspector-General of Cavalry, Major-General Sir George Luck, K.C.B., made his annual inspection of the Regiment and of the squadron at Chatham on May 14th.

On June 17th 195 horses were transferred from the Regiment, as follows :—

Twenty-nine horses to the Sixth Dragoon Guards.

Forty-one horses to the First Royal Dragoons.

Twenty-nine horses to the Tenth Hussars.

Fifty-three horses to the Twelfth Lancers.

Forty-three horses to the Fifteenth Hussars.

On June 29th "B" Squadron, under command of Major St. C. Oswald, proceeded on the s.s. *Rameses* to Cairo, Egypt, in relief of the Twenty-first Lancers, ordered to the front in the Soudan campaign. The following also embarked :—

Captain J. S. Roche, Lieut. A. M. Tabor, Lieut. B. Granville, 2/Lieut. M. Chinnery, and 126 non-commissioned officers and men.

Lieutenant A. M. Tabor served with the Twenty-first Lancers in the Soudan campaign, August and September.

On June 29th 80 horses were transferred to the Thirteenth Hussars, and were sent to Salisbury Plain for the manœuvres.

On July 19th the following appeared in the *London Gazette* :—

“ Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel C. E. Beckett, C.B., on appointment to the Staff, is placed on half pay. Dated July 14th, 1898.”

On July 23rd, by direction of Lieut.-Colonel Wogan-Browne, the following was published in Regimental Orders :

“ The Officer Commanding wishes to call the attention of all ranks in the Regiment to the following farewell order by Colonel Beckett, C.B. He feels sure that all officers, non-commissioned officers and men will take to heart every word it contains, and will do their utmost to maintain the high state of efficiency to which Colonel Beckett has raised the Regiment :—

“ ‘ Colonel Beckett has received the permission of the Commanding Officer to publish a farewell to the Regiment on having been transferred to the Staff. In doing so, he wishes to record his warm and most sincere thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men for their loyal and generous support to him during his brief command. Their conduct throughout the last two-and-a-half years has made it for him the happiest and pleasantest time of his career in the Army. In future the best he can hope, in time of peace, is that all things may continue to prosper, as they have done in the past, and if good fortune should bring it about that the Regiment should see service, then, that it may gain for itself the same glorious reputation that it did in the Punjab wars, when it was recorded that “ Never in the annals of the cavalry were the deeds of the Third Light Dragoons surpassed.” Unity of feeling and *esprit de corps* can alone lead to such a result. In conclusion, Colonel Beckett can only say that wherever the Regiment may go it will be followed by his most earnest good wishes and sympathy.’ ”

On August 4th 113 horses were transferred to the Mounted Infantry.

On August 9th the following appeared in the *London Gazette* :—

“ Major F. W. N. Wogan-Browne to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Brevet Colonel C. E. Beckett, C.B., placed on half pay. Dated July 14th, 1898.”

On August 13th eighty men of the Fourteenth Hussars were transferred to the Regiment.

On September 1st the details of the Regiment not proceeding to India were sent to Norwich to await the return of the Seventh Hussars from South Africa, when they are to be transferred to the Fourteenth Hussars.

Fifty-six horses were also sent to Norwich for the Seventh Hussars.

On September 13th the Regiment, with the exception of Major St. C. Oswald's squadron at Cairo, embarked at Southampton in H.M. hired transport *Simla* for conveyance to Bombay, arriving there on October 8th.

During the journey up country, the Regiment halted in the Rest Camps at Deolali, Khandwa, Hoshangabad and Jhansi, arriving at Lucknow on October 21st, in relief of the Eighteenth Hussars, whose horses were taken over. With the exception of about 80 Walers, they were country-breds of inferior stamp, comparing unfavourably with the well-bred Irish horses the Regiment had left at home.

Lucknow had of late been considered an unhealthy station, and it was not long before enteric fever broke out in the Regiment in a very severe form, not less than 60 men being laid up in the latter part of 1898.

Three officers died of fever contracted at Lucknow: Captain and Adjutant J. Roche, of malarial fever, at home, July 11th, 1900; Second-Lieut. Preston, at Lucknow, January, 1899, and Major Patton-Bethune, at Lucknow, April, 1901, both of enteric fever. Lieut. C. Unthank was killed at Lucknow by an accident at polo, January 16th, 1900.

On December 2nd Major-General Elliot, C.B., D.S.O., Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, commenced his annual inspection of the Regiment.

On January 18th Major-General R. M. Jennings, C.B., commanding the Oudh District, made his annual inspection of the Regiment.

On December 18th Major-General Elliot, C.B., D.S.O., Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, commenced his annual inspection of the Regiment.

On January 4th Major-General R. M. Jennings, C.B., commanding the Oudh District, made his annual inspection of the Regiment.

On January 5th Lieutenants Kortright and Madden embarked at Bombay with the Sixteenth Lancers for service during the Boer War.

On May 30th Lieutenant Kortright, while serving with the Sixteenth Lancers in the main force advancing on Johannesburg, was dangerously wounded in chest and spine, from which wounds he died at Pretoria on June 21st.

On August 1st the Regiment was reorganized in four service squadrons. The organization adopted at home of three service squadrons, and a depot squadron based on the necessity of keeping recruits and employed men in the depot, was not required in India, where regiments are composed of trained men only, and comparatively few men are regimentally employed.

The Regiment left Lucknow on December 10th by march route to Barkacha Camp, near Mirzapore, arriving there on December 31st.

The march was from Lucknow to Cawnpore, and hence along the great trunk road from Cawnpore to Allahabad and Mirzapore, where the Ganges had to be crossed in ferry boats. Barkacha lies about fifteen miles south of Mirzapore.

This march, which lasted from December 10th, 1900, to January 2nd following, was pleasant and instructive. Advantage was taken of it to carry out daily instruction in reconnaissance and other detached duties, each squadron in turn being exercised in widely extended formations, moving across country in a given area.

Both men and horses reached Barkacha in excellent condition, but the last day of the march was a very unpleasant experience.

The Regiment had encamped on the bank of the Ganges, where the river had to be crossed next day, when the weather, which had been very fine up to this, suddenly broke up, and a severe gale of wind, with torrents of rain, set in during the night, and lasted for three days.

The ferry boats available for crossing were of the most primitive description, and, in consequence, much delay took place in getting the heavy transport across. The officers' luggage did not reach them till two days later, and on arrival at Barkacha it was found that the camping ground was on cultivated ground so deep in mud and water that no picquet lines could be laid out, and no transport could get within a mile of it.

The Regiment left Barkacha Camp on February 4th, arriving at Lucknow on the 25th.

On March 4th the Proclamation of King Edward the Seventh was read to the Regiment assembled.

On March 10th the Regiment was inspected by Major-

General R. M. Jennings, C.B., commanding the Oudh District.

Extract from report by Lieut.-General Sir George Luck, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Bengal, dated May 4th, 1901 :—

"I have seen a good deal of this Regiment during the past year. It is in excellent order, an admirable system of discipline is maintained, men are smart and soldier-like, horses well looked after, and the performance at field manœuvres is highly satisfactory. Great credit is due to all ranks."

On May 22nd the General Officer Commanding Oudh District inspected the barracks, institutions, etc.

On November 19th, 1901, a telegram was received from the Adjutant-General in India ordering the Regiment for service in South Africa.

The non-commissioned officers and men were armed with the Lee-Enfield rifle, which was considered a better weapon to match the Boer Mauser rifle than cavalry carbines. Swords were not, however, discarded.

On December 12th, 1902, the following telegram was received from Lieut.-General Sir George Luck, K.C.B. :—

"Good-bye; very sorry your well-conducted, smart Regiment is leaving my command. I wish it every success in South Africa."

On December 14th "A" Squadron embarked at Bombay in ss. *Custodian*.

Strength—5 officers, 131 other ranks, and 132 horses.

On December 20th "B" and headquarters embarked in ss. *City of Vienna*.

Strength—8 officers, 96 other ranks, and 96 horses.

On December 23rd "C" and "D" embarked in ss. *Colombian*.

Strength—14 officers, 350 other ranks, and 297 horses.

The following officers embarked :—

Lieut.-Colonel F. W. N. Wogan-Browne.

Major St. C. Oswald.

Major W. Goring.

Major V. G. Whitla.

Major W. G. Murray.

Captain A. A. Kennedy.

Captain A. M. Tabor.

Captain R. S. Hunt.

Captain R. R. Henderson.

Lieut. G. Landale.

Lieut. P. J. V. Kelly.

Lieut. H. Combe.

Lieut. D. C. Gilroy.

Lieut. F. J. DuPre.

Lieut. J. Montgomery.

Lieut. F. R. Burnside.

Lieut. J. J. Dobbie.

Lieut. G. Baynes.

2/Lieut. R. Seymour.

2/Lieut. M. Burge.

2/Lieut. H. Leney.

Adjutant : Captain H. S. Laverton.

Riding-Master : Hon. Lieut. C. E. Hann.

Quartermaster : Hon. Lieut. R. J. Coe.

Medical Officer : Captain Thomas, R.A.M.C.

Veterinary Officer : Lieut. W. M. Millar, A.V.D.

Total W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s and men embarked : 577.

Total horses embarked : 525.

The Regiment arrived at Durban—"A" Squadron December 29th, 1901, "B," "C," and "D" Squadrons and details January 5th, 1902.

During the sea voyage between Bombay and Durban the heat below decks was very trying to the horses, especially on board the *City of Vienna*, where they could not be brought up on the upper deck, and the accommodation and means of ventilation left much to be desired.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the list of casualties was exceedingly small, and the horses were landed at Durban in very fair condition.

On disembarking, orders were received to hand over the horses to an officer in command of the Remount Depot at Durban, leaving only 1 non-commissioned officer and 3 men per squadron to the depot, and for the Regiment to proceed dismounted by rail to Newcastle.

The dismounted party arrived at Newcastle on January 7th and 8th, 1902.

On January 10th "B" Squadron and half of "A," under Major W. Goring, entrained for Dundee to repel a threatened attack of Boers on that town, the remainder of the Regiment being employed during their stay at Newcastle on convoy duty.

On January 15th the Regiment left Newcastle for Botha's Pass, halting for the night at Botha's Post.

On January 16th "D" Squadron, under Major W. G. Murray, left for Volksrust, the remainder of the Regiment proceeding to Botha's Pass.

On January 17th a draft of 1 officer (2/Lieut. J. E. Atkinson) and 103 other ranks joined. From this date till February 2nd the Regiment remained at Botha's Pass, being employed on convoy duty.

On February 2nd Major W. G. Murray returned from Volksrust with "D" Squadron, bringing with him two 15-pounder field guns and one automatic quick-firer (pom-pom.)

While at Volksrust "D" Squadron had been chiefly employed in holding the neks between Wakkerstroom and Volksrust, an attack on Volksrust being feared. Colonel

J. Nixon, I.S.C., who had arrived on February 1st, assumed command of the column, which consisted of :—

Third (King's Own) Hussars, 4 squadrons.

Twentieth Hussars, 4 squadrons.

Two 15-pounder field guns.

One automatic quick-firer (pom-pom).

On February 3rd "B" Squadron and half of "A," under Major W. Goring, rejoined, having been employed as follows :—

Arriving at Dundee from Newcastle on January 11th, they marched to Vant's Drift, and were joined by 100 of the Victorian Composite Regiment, under Major Crompton. Lieut. D. C. Gilroy and 50 men were detached to Helpmakaar.

From Vant's Drift, the force, under Major W. Goring, marched to Nqutu on January 12th, to Telesi Hill by night march on 14th, to Rooi Kop on 15th, reaching Dundee on 18th, where Lieut. D. C. Gilroy and 50 men rejoined. On the 19th marched to Newcastle, arriving there on 22nd. On the 22nd moved at night to Konigsberg, under command of Lieut.-Colonel O'Brien, Fourteenth Hussars—2 squadrons Fourteenth Hussars, 1 gun and $1\frac{1}{2}$ squadrons Third (King's Own) Hussars, and 2 companies Munster Fusiliers—marched to foot of the Drakensberg at 11 p.m. On the 23rd at 1 a.m. seized Muller's Pass and surrounded the heights. The Boer outposts on arriving in the morning found the heights occupied and retired. From this date until February 1st they remained, occupying the passes till three block-houses were completed. On February 1st they marched to Newcastle, and on the 3rd rejoined the Regiment at Botha's Pass.

On February 5th the column, under Colonel Nixon, moved from Botha's Pass to Muller's Drift on the Klip River, Orange River Colony. The column remained at Muller's Drift up to the 12th, being chiefly engaged in reconnoitring and foraging.

On February 12th the column moved from Muller's Drift, Klip River, *en route* to Paardekop, Transvaal, and arrived there on the 15th. The column had halted during the intervening nights at Quagga's Nek, Orange River Colony, Volksrust and Sand River. The column remained at Paardekop till February 21st.

On February 19th information having been received, that a commando of Boers was going to cross the railway, a night march was undertaken from Paardekop to cut them off. No Boers were, however, seen.

On the 21st the column left Paardekop and took up its position in the driving line.

"Driving" was the name of a new operation necessitated by the condition of warfare during the later stages of the Boer War.

A "driving line" closing all exits from an area of country bounded by lines of block-houses moved forward, pressing back the enemy and gradually closing on him until he was caught in the net.

As the line was extended to as much as seventy miles, and touch had to be maintained by each column, both by day and night, on a front of from six to eight miles, with those on the right and left in a country offering hardly any land marks, the difficulties were great, and the fatigue of watching the front continuously for weeks was exceedingly trying.

The "driving line" was as follows :—

Two squadrons per regiment were in line, extended to wide intervals, and keeping touch with the units on their right and left. One squadron rode in support, and one rode as escort to the guns and supply column. At night the squadron in support came up and extended into the "driving line," which took up a line of continuous entrenched picquets.

As far as possible the line of entrenched picquets was laid out on the principle of six men to every 100 yards. Every man from the colonel downwards was out in the picquets.

The horses were piqueted in the rear of the squadron. At daybreak, the "driving line" being reformed, the march was continued. Thus a continuous line of armed men was kept up day and night. The length of the line corresponded to the strength and number of the columns employed. In this case the length of the line was seventy miles at the commencement, and converged to forty at the conclusion of the drive.

The "driving line" proceeded in a south-westerly direction by stages of about twenty miles a day, halting for one day on the Vrede-Botha's Pass block-house line, where the column was reinforced by two squadrons of the Eighth King's Royal Irish Hussars. This drive terminated on February 27th on the Harrismith-Van Reenan's Pass block-house line, the column halting at Albertina. It was a great success, the results being :—

Eight hundred and eighty-one Boers killed, wounded and captured.

Two thousand horses.

Twenty-three thousand cattle and a large quantity of sheep.

Of these Colonel Nixon's column was responsible for :—

Seventy-six Boers.

One thousand five hundred cattle.

Four hundred horses, besides sheep.

The principal incident as far as Colonel Nixon's column was concerned, was an attack on the night of the 25th by a strong force of Boers.

The attack started at about 12 midnight, and struck the line held by the Eighth (King's Royal Irish) Hussars and one picquet of the Third (King's Own) Hussars, and was just in front of the headquarters of the column. At the commencement of the attack, Captain Henderson's squadron, which was with headquarters, at once turned out in support, sending one troop to reinforce the Eighth Hussars. The Boers were repulsed, only about 20 succeeding in breaking through. The Eighth Hussars lost 1 man killed and 4 wounded, two of whom died shortly afterwards of their wounds. It was impossible to estimate the Boer loss, but it was undoubtedly heavy. One dead Boer was picked up immediately in front of one of the trenches occupied by the picquets of the Eighth Hussars, and many of their wounded were found during next day's march in several farms.

The determination of the Boers to get through the line at all costs was truly remarkable. They rode up a slope so steep that they could only proceed at a walk, under a very heavy fire ; and although the attack was repulsed, some of them did succeed in riding right through, after running the gauntlet not only of the line of trenches, but also of a second line made up of the headquarters and Reynold's Scouts, a corps of Colonial Volunteers, who had been allowed to join in Nixon's column during this drive.

Owing to this repulse, on the 27th about 300 Boers, under Commandants Alberts and Meyers, surrendered to the column immediately on our left.

Among the surrendered were General de Wet's son and secretary.

The last day of the drive was over forty miles, and through very difficult country. This drive resulted in heavy loss of horses to the Regiment, those from India being far from acclimatized. On this drive alone 70 horses of the Regiment died from exhaustion and exposure.

The weight carried by the horses had been cut down

to the minimum, but the continuous exhausting work and shortness of forage told its tale.

The column remained at Albertina near Harrismith until March 4th, on which date it marched off in a north, north-westerly direction to take part in another drive.

After crossing the Wilge and Rhenoster Rivers the drive terminated along the Elandsfontein-Cape Railway.

The point where the column halted at the end of the drive was Roodeval. The drive ended on March 12th. The results of this drive were not so successful owing to the Boers breaking through, across the Heilbron-Wolverhoek Railway. The marches were very long, and again the horses suffered severely. The column remained at Roodeval until the 15th, when it moved to Vredefort Road.

On the evening of the 15th "A" and "D" Squadrons, under Major St. C. Oswald, moved off to try and intercept General De Wet, who was reported to be heading back to the country which had just been driven over. Nothing was seen, however, and the squadrons returned on the 17th to Vredefort Road.

Captain B. Granville rejoined the Regiment from leave at this place.

The column remained here until the 19th, when it started on a fresh drive across the Orange River Colony on to the Drakensberg.

On March 21st, from information received from the Intelligence,* Lieut. M. Burge and a small patrol were sent to look for some guns reported to be hidden in a pool. Lieut. Burge, on arrival at the pool, dived, and eventually succeeded in finding two guns (Krupp 15-pounders), which were removed next morning.

On the 22nd the "driving line" arrived on to the Liebenberg Vlei, where it halted for two days, scouring the country for five miles on both sides of the river.

Since the beginning of this drive rain fell almost continuously, and some difficulty was experienced in crossing the Liebenberg.

On the 25th the drive was resumed, reaching the Wilge River on the 26th, which was found to be in flood and impassable, and delayed the driving line until April 1st.

Constant reports were received that the Boers were in considerable force in front of the driving line, their numbers being estimated at about 1,500. They were reported to

* This report was heliographed to Nixon's Column from a station on the summit of the Platberg at Harrismith.

have crossed the Wilge in boats, which they afterwards sank. On April 1st the Wilge became passable and the drive was resumed.

On the afternoon of the 2nd the driving line came in touch with the Boer rearguard, who opposed the advance of a squadron of the Eighth Hussars in the centre.

As the ground offered an opportunity of taking the enemy in rear and cutting them off, Colonel Wogan-Browne, taking "D" Squadron, under Major Murray, with him, and directing Major Oswald to support him with "C" Squadron, worked round the heights occupied by the Boers and came up in rear of them as they were galloping away. The order to charge was then given, and the Boers were pursued vigorously for about a mile, but a wire fence which delayed the charge as our men had nearly reached them, and the exhausted state of the horses—most of them were heavy under-bred Russian ponies—prevented the charge getting home.

Dismounting, they forced the Boers, who had just been reinforced, to retire in the direction of the Witte Kopjes. One man (Private Brown) was severely wounded. An attack was fully expected this night, but the Boers, however moved to their right and attacked and broke through the column on our left. The next day Boers were retiring in front of the column all day. Owing to the march being long (about thirty-five miles), and over very difficult country for transport, the supply wagons were delayed at a drift some way in rear of the driving line. The Boers attacked and captured five. This night a considerable force of Boers again broke through the column on our left. The next morning two squadrons were sent back to recover the wagons, which they easily did with the exception of two, which had been burnt.

The next day (5th) the drive terminated on the Drakensberg, the column encamping at Muller's Pass. The rearguard, consisting of one and a half squadrons and one pom-pom, under Major Oswald, were attacked ineffectually during the march to Muller's Pass.

The results of this drive were a considerable quantity of stock, but not many Boers.

The following Brigade Order was published by order of Colonel Nixon on April 6th :—

"The Brigadier wishes to express to all ranks his pride and satisfaction at the cheerful and ready way in which the extremely hard and trying work during the last drive has been done, and only regrets that during the latter

part better results were not secured through circumstances beyond our control."

On the 6th, 7th and 8th the Brigade was employed in searching kloofs for buried ammunition, etc.

On the 9th the column moved to Muller's Drift, and on the 10th to Haut Hoek, in the Orange Colony, to take part in a new drive which terminated on April 14th on the Heidelberg-Standerton railway line.

On the 12th a few Boers were seen near Vrede, and on the 13th the column moved across Robert's Drift over the Vaal. The rearguard, consisting of "A" Squadron, under Major V. G. Whitla, and half "D" Squadron under Major Murray, were sniped the whole of the morning, and about 12 noon two strong bodies of men (about 100 each) were reported on the left rear. At this time the column had halted for the mid-day halt. Lieut. Burge with one sergeant was sent out to reconnoitre, and discovered that they were Boers. The Boers then attacked in force, striking the left of "D" Squadron, who had to retire and take up a fresh position, where they managed to keep them in check. Half of the Boers then tried to break through on the right, occupying a kraal in front of "A" Squadron. On the arrival of Major Whitla with the support, the Boers drew back, and, finally, when the remainder of the Regiment and a pom-pom under Lieut.-Colonel Wogan-Browne, reinforced the rearguard, they retired altogether. The Boers were under Commandant Britz.

Our casualties were: Killed, Corporal Eddleston, and 5 non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

It was again impossible to estimate the loss of the Boers, which was apparently heavy, only one who was mortally wounded being picked up.*

The column halted at Graylingstad, Transvaal, from the 15th to the 17th, when it started on a fresh drive.

This drive finished along the Pretoria-Koomati Poort railway, the column arriving on the 20th at Brugspruit. The weather was very bad, and only a few Boers were seen.

On the 22nd the column moved off on a fresh drive, reaching Heidelberg on the 27th.

Before commencing this, the two squadrons of the Eighth Hussars left the column.

On the 29th the column moved to Klip River station.

On May 3rd the column moved south across the Vaal, and on the 5th took up position for a fresh drive.

* The Boers take great pains to conceal their losses, their wounded, and even their dead, being carried away from the field.

All transport was sent into Heilbron, and on the 6th the column took part in a drive to Doornkop on the Lindley-Kronstadt block-house line. The distance covered was about fifty miles. No vehicles accompanied the column, the men carrying their food and two blankets. Forage was obtained at the end of the march from block-houses. This drive was a great success, 312 Boers being killed and captured during the day.

After halting for two days at Doornkop the column moved back to Heilbron.

Here the column halted for two days, and on the 12th went destroying crops and burning the veldt, also capturing two Krupp guns, returning to Heilbron on the 17th, where it remained until peace was proclaimed on May 31st, 1902.

Thus ended the great Boer War, which commenced on October 11th, 1899.

Although the Regiment did not see any of the hard fighting which characterized the early part of the war, the cheerful way in which all difficulties were met—hardships overcome, great discomfort cheerfully faced—showed that the *esprit de corps* of all ranks was as strong in the Regiment as in the days of the old "Moodkee Wallahs."

The casualties among the horses from January to May 31st were: died, destroyed, etc., 407; returned to Remount and Sick Depots, 575, making a grand total of 982 horses.

On June 1st the following Special Brigade Order was published:—

"The following telegram has just been received from the Chief: 'Peace was signed last night.'

"In publishing it for information, the Brigadier desires to express to all ranks of the Brigade, which it has been his pride and privilege to command, his warmest admiration of the high and cheerful spirit displayed on all occasions during the operations in which we have been engaged.

"The discipline has been excellent, and the manner in which hardships have been endured and difficulties met is deserving of the highest praise, and worthy of the traditions of the distinguished corps which compose the Brigade."

On June 3rd one officer (Lieut. F. J. DuPre) and 10 non-commissioned officers and men proceeded home to take part in the Coronation Celebrations. On June 4th the following Special Brigade Order was published:—

"The following telegram was received yesterday evening from Lord Kitchener:—

"June 2nd, 1902. Please communicate to your troops the following gracious message which I have received from

His Majesty, and for which I have thanked him in the names of all concerned.

“Heartiest congratulations on the termination of hostilities. I also congratulate my brave troops under your command having brought this long and difficult campaign to so glorious and successful a conclusion.’ ”

On June 5th the following Brigade Order was published :—

“Telegram from Lord Kitchener :—

“‘Following telegram from the Secretary of State for War is published for information ’ :—

“‘ His Majesty’s Government offer to you their most sincere congratulations on the energy, skill and patience with which you have conducted this prolonged campaign, and would wish to communicate to the troops under your command their profound sense of the spirit of endurance with which they have met every call made upon them, of their bravery in action, of the excellent discipline preserved throughout this trying period.’ ”

On June 8th a Thanksgiving Service was held at Pretoria ; one officer (Lieut. M. Burge) and 40 non-commissioned officers and men represented the Regiment.

On June 19th the following Brigade Order was published :

“The Brigadier, in bidding farewell to all ranks, desires to thank them for the loyal and hearty manner in which they have co-operated with him to make the work of the Brigade a success.

“It has been the greatest honour and pleasure to command corps whose conduct and dash are so admirable, and standard of discipline so high, and, in laying down the command, Colonel Nixon in deepest sincerity bids one and all ‘God-speed’ in the career that lies before them.”

On June 21st the Regiment proceeded to Elandsfontein by march route, arriving there on the 24th.

On July 6th Lieut.-Colonel Wogan-Browne left the Regiment for home, and the following appeared in the *London Gazette* of July 22nd :—

“Third (K.O.) Hussars :—Lieut.-Colonel F. W. N. Wogan-Browne, on completion of his period of service in command of Regiment, is placed on half-pay. Major St. C. Oswald to be Lieut.-Colonel *vice* Wogan-Browne, dated July 14th, 1902.”

On July 15th the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Oliphant, Commanding Elandsfontein District.

On August 10th the Regiment proceeded by march route to Newcastle, Natal, arriving there on the 22nd.

On September 13th the Regiment proceeded by march route to Mooi River, arriving there on the 18th.

Here the horses of the Regiment were handed in to the Remount Depot.

On October 1st the Regiment entrained for Durban, arriving there and embarking on the ss. *Ionian* on October 2nd. The Regiment sailed for Bombay on October 3rd, arriving there on the 22nd. On disembarkation it proceeded by rail to Sialkot, arriving there on October 30th, in relief of the Ninth Lancers.

On August 25th the following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated July 26th, 1902, was published :—

“ Lord Kitchener mentions in despatch of June 1st :—

“ Third (K.O.) Hussars.—Lieut M. Burge, for gallantry in exposing himself in endeavouring to locate enemy at Geluk, April 13th, and for his recovery of guns from deep water in Liebenberg Vlei in March.”

On August 29th the following extract from Lord Kitchener's despatch, dated June 23rd, 1902, was published :—

“ I would also beg to bring to notice the following :—

“ Third (K.O.) Hussars.—Lieut.-Colonel F. W. N. Wogan-Browne ; Major W. G. Murray ; Lieut. J. J. Dobie ; Squadron Sergeant-Major Summerton ; Lance-Corporal (Trumpeter) White.”

In the attack on the rearguard on April 13th Lance-Corporal (Trumpeter) White had shown great coolness and gallantry in assisting Corporal Eddleston, and leading three horses back to the squadron under a very hot fire.

On November 28th the following order was published :—

“ The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in publishing the following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated October 31st, and congratulates Major Murray and Squadron Sergeant-Major Summerton on their services in South Africa :—

“ “ Third (K.O.) Hussars.—To be a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order : Major Walter Graham Murray.

“ “ To have the Distinguished Conduct Medal : Squadron Sergeant-Major T. W. Summerton.” ”

On February 9th, 1903, a draft of 3 officers (2/Lieuts. Barr, Harrison and Foster) and 104 non-commissioned officers and men joined the Regiment.

The Regiment was inspected between March 12th and 16th by Major-General Sir E. Locke Elliot, K.C.B., D.S.O., Inspector-General of Cavalry, and again on the 18th by Colonel F. S. Gwatkin, C.B., Colonel on the Staff, Commanding at Sialkot.

South African War medals were presented to the Regiment on September 18th by Colonel G. F. Francis, Officiating Colonel on the Staff, Commanding at Sialkot.

The Regiment took part in the Rawalpindi manoeuvres from December 6th to 16th, proceeding and returning by march route.

The Regiment was inspected on January 22nd and 23rd, 1904, by Major-General J. H. Wodehouse, Commanding Rawalpindi District, between February 15th and 19th by Major-General D. Haig, C.B., C.V.O., A.D.C., Inspector-General of Cavalry, and on March 11th by Brigadier-General F. S. Gwatkin, C.B., Commanding at Sialkot.

By an Army Order dated December 21st, 1904, the Regiment was permitted to bear the battle honour "South Africa, 1902."

In January, 1905, the Regiment took part in a review at Rawalpindi for the Sardar Inayat Ullah Khan, proceeding and returning by march route.

The Regiment was inspected by Major-General D. Haig, C.B., C.V.O., A.D.C., Inspector-General of Cavalry, on February 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, and again on February 8th by Brigadier-General B. Mahon, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Sialkot Brigade.

During February the Regiment was re-armed with the Martini-Lee-Enfield (Short) rifle.

The Regiment headed the list of the cavalry and infantry in the Signalling Inspection in the Punjab.

In March "D" Squadron won the Nanpara Musketry Cup.

The Regiment proceeded in November by march route to Rawalpindi, where it took part in manoeuvres from December 3rd to 7th. On December 8th it was present at a review in honour of T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, in which 55,500 troops took part. After the review the Regiment was exercised in Brigade for a week by Brig.-General B. Mahon, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Sialkot Brigade, returning then to Sialkot.

The Regiment was inspected by Major-General D. Haig, C.B., C.V.O., Inspector-General of Cavalry, on February 20th and 21st, 1906, and on March 6th by Brig.-General B. Mahon, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Sialkot Brigade.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel St. C. Oswald relinquished command of the Regiment on July 14th, on completion of his four years of command, and was succeeded by Major W. Goring.

Between December 4th and 13th the Regiment marched to Goojerat and took part in manœuvres—Jhelum Garrison against Sialkot.

On January 23rd, 1907, the Regiment with the remainder of the Sialkot Brigade, proceeded by march route to Moodkie for manœuvres and field firing, returning to Sialkot on February 1st.

The Regiment was inspected by Major-General J. E. Nixon, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, between March 18th and 21st, and on March 30th by Major-General B. Mahon, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Sialkot Brigade.

In March a Command Order was published placing the Regiment under orders for England during the Trooping Season, 1907-1908, but this was cancelled in May by another order, which detailed the Regiment to proceed to South Africa during the next trooping season.

On October 22nd the Regiment left Sialkot and marched to Ambala, where it handed over its horses to the Twelfth Lancers, pending the arrival of the First King's Dragoon Guards from England. The Regiment then proceeded to Karachi, where it arrived on November 19th, and embarked on the R.I.M.S. *Hardinge*, sailing on the 20th for Durban. It disembarked at Durban on December 5th, and proceeded to Pretoria, being quartered at Roberts' Heights.

During its tour of duty in India, the Regiment lost by death 3 officers, 84 non-commissioned officers and men, 6 women and 19 children.

The Regiment was inspected on August 8th, 1908, by Major-General R. A. Montgomery, C.V.O., C.B., Commanding the Transvaal District. It marched to Bronkhurst Spruit on August 16th for a camp of exercise and manœuvres, returning to Roberts' Heights on August 29th.

The Colonel of the Regiment, Major-General (Honorary Lieut.-General) E. Howard-Vyse, died on January 27th, 1909, and was succeeded by Major-General Richard Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell.

On April 1st the Regiment was re-armed with the Mark III, M.L.E. short rifle.

The Regiment was inspected on July 3rd by Brig.-General P. S. Marling, V.C., C.B., acting for the Inspector-General of Cavalry, and on August 9th by Brig.-General Sir R. A. W. Colleton, Bt., C.B., Commanding Pretoria District.

During July the Regiment proceeded by march route to Middelburg, Transvaal, for camp of exercise and manœuvres.

On May 31st, 1910, a squadron of the Regiment, under the command of Captain F. R. Burnside, escorted His Excellency the High Commissioner, Lord Gladstone, to the swearing-in ceremony at the Government Buildings, Pretoria.

On April 21st, 22nd, and 23rd the Regiment was inspected by Brig.-General E. D. J. O'Brien, Acting Inspector-General of Cavalry in South Africa.

On July 1st the Regiment proceeded by march route to Potchefstroom, arriving there on July 5th. It remained there for a camp of exercise until July 22nd, and then marched to Rustenburg, where it took part in another camp of exercise and manœuvres, returning on completion to Roberts' Heights.

On July 14th Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel W. Goring completed his period of command, and was succeeded by Major W. G. Murray, D.S.O.

The Regiment was inspected on August 19th by Brigadier-General Sir R. A. W. Colleton, Bt., C.B., Commanding Pretoria District.

On November 26th, on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught to lay the foundation stone of the New Government Buildings, the Regiment furnished a Sovereign's escort, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Murray, D.S.O.

The Regiment was inspected by Brig.-General O'Brien, acting Inspector-General of Cavalry, on May 22nd and 23rd, 1911, and on June 27th by Brig.-General Sir R. A. W. Colleton, Bt., C.B., Commanding Pretoria District.

On July 2nd the Regiment proceeded by march route to Kroonstad, Orange Free State, for a camp of exercise, returning to Roberts' Heights on August 15th.

The Regiment left Pretoria by train on November 16th, and embarked at Durban, in H.M.T. *Sudan*, on November 17th and 18th, arriving at Southampton on December 14th. On arrival it proceeded to Shorncliffe.

Of the number that originally proceeded to India in 1898, 2 officers, 2 warrant officers, and 60 non commissioned officers and men returned to England.

The Regiment was armed with the "Sword, Cavalry Pattern, 1908," during December of this year.

On February 1st, 1912, the Regiment was armed with the Mark III, M.L.E. converted short rifle.

On February 27th Major-General E. H. H. Allenby C.B., Inspector of Cavalry, made an inspection of the Regiment.

On May 2nd the Colonel of the Regiment, Major-General R. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, died, Major-General the Hon. Julian Byng, C.B., M.V.O., being appointed in his place.

The Regiment sent a Musical Ride and the Band—in all over 100 non-commissioned officers and men—to take part in the Royal Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia during June. The men taking part in the ride were dressed in the uniforms of the Regiment of eight different periods.

On August 8th the Regiment marched to Salisbury Plain for Brigade Training, proceeding afterwards to Cambridgeshire to take part in the Army manœuvres. It returned to Shorncliffe on September 25th.

On March 22nd, 1913, the first annual dinner of the Old Comrades of the Regiment was held at the Pillar Hall, Victoria, and was attended by nearly 200 of all ranks.

On April 2nd Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Murray, D.S.O., retired on retired pay, and was succeeded in command by Major A. A. Kennedy.

In July an outbreak of sarcoptic mange occurred amongst the horses of "C" Squadron, which had undoubtedly been introduced by a horse returning from "boarding out" in March. In consequence, the Regiment was put in working isolation, and was unable to attend Brigade Training or manœuvres in Northamptonshire.

The Inspector of Cavalry, Major-General E. H. H. Allenby, C.B., visited Shorncliffe to observe the training of the Regiment on July 23rd and November 19th. The Regiment was also inspected by Brig.-General the Hon. C. E. Bingham, C.V.O., Commanding 4th Cavalry Brigade, on July 30th.

On December 22nd authority was given for all ranks to wear a scarlet forage cap to match the scarlet collar, in place of the red cap introduced for Hussar regiments.

The annual inspection of the Regiment was carried out on January 20th, 1914, by Brig.-General Hon. C. E. Bingham, C.B., C.V.O.

Orders to mobilize were received at 7 p.m. on August 4th. The Regiment sailed from Southampton on August 15th and 16th for France, disembarking at Rouen.

[The History of the Regiment during the Great War is contained in "The 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, 1914-1919," compiled by Lieut.-Colonel W. T. Willcox, C.M.G.].

On November 1st, 1919, the Regiment moved from Longmoor to Aldershot by march route, and was quartered in Willems (formerly West Cavalry) Barracks.

On November 3rd the Regiment took part in a review before the Shah of Persia.

On January 27th, 1920, General Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Commanding-in-Chief, Aldershot Command, inspected the 1st Cavalry Brigade, of which the Regiment formed part, at a mounted parade on the Long Valley.

During February all ranks, other than those serving on regular engagements, were dispersed. This concluded demobilization.

On April 21st Brig.-General A. E. W. Harman, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding 1st Cavalry Brigade, inspected the Regiment on a marching order parade on the Long Valley.

On May 21st H.M. The King reviewed the troops of the Aldershot Command, the Regiment being represented by two squadrons under the command of Lieut.-Colonel W. T. Willcox, C.M.G.

On May 22nd H.M. The King inspected the Musical Ride of the Regiment, and on the 24th Their Majesties The King and Queen and H.R.H. Princess Mary visited the barracks and inspected the Married Quarters.

In July the Regimental polo team won the handicap Inter-Regimental Tournament, beating the Coldstream Guards in the final. The Regimental team consisted of Capt. L. F. Whiston, Capt. R. A. Bagnell, Major W. R. Tylden-Wright and Capt. C. F. Clarke.

In April Squadron Sergeant-Major Calton won the Sword v. Lance at the Aldershot Bronze Medal Tournament.

In July the Regiment won first and fourth prizes and highly commended in the Cavalry Troop Horse Class at the International Horse Show at Olympia.

In August the Regiment also won first prize Section Jumping, open to Cavalry regiments, and the first prize for Best Troop Horse, open to Cavalry regiments at the Aldershot Command Horse Show.

The Regiment distinguished itself at the Annual Brigade Rifle Competitions, held in August, by winning the Cavalry

Competition Challenge Cup, the Mounted Competition Challenge Cup, and the Hemming Cup. It was also second in the Inter-Regimental Team Competition.

In September the Regiment was encamped for two days at Midhurst. Brig.-General A. E. W. Harman, D.S.O., Commanding 1st Cavalry Brigade, carried out his annual inspection of the Regiment on October 12th.

The Regiment sent a detachment of 2 officers and 32 other ranks to take part in the Lord Mayor's Procession in November.

On November 12th Lieut.-General The Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., G.C.V.O., Commanding-in-Chief, Aldershot Command, inspected the Regiment on the Long Valley.

On January 1st, 1921, the designation of the Third (King's Own) Hussars was changed to Third The King's Own Hussars.

On April 2nd Lieut.-Colonel W. T. Willcox, C.M.G., terminated his period of command of the Regiment, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel P. J. V. Kelly, C.M.G., D.S.O.

On April 8th the Regiment marched from Aldershot to London on duty in connection with a Civil Emergency scheme. The Regular Army Reserve was called out on the 11th, 140 reservists joining the Regiment on the 12th.

The Regiment returned to Aldershot on the 21st.

Reservists were demobilized in June.

In April Squadron Sergeant-Major Calton won the Dummy Thrusting at the Aldershot Bronze Medal Tournament, and was second in the Sword, Lance and Revolver.

At the Aldershot Command Horse Show in August the Regiment won the Section Jumping and the Best Troop Horse, open to Cavalry regiments.

In May orders were received from the War Office that the Regiment would proceed overseas to Palestine or Constantinople during the forthcoming Trooping Season.

The Regiment was first of units in the 1st Cavalry Brigade in the Annual Musketry Course, Table "B."

On August 27th the Third Hussars War Memorial was dedicated in All Saints' Church, Aldershot. The memorial consists of a brass gong, engraved with the Regimental crest and battle honours on one side, and the names of all officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men who fell in the Great War on the other.

On October 6th orders were received for the Regiment

to embark at Southampton on October 15th for Constantinople in relief of the Twentieth Hussars.

On October 4th Lieut.-General The Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.B., K.C.B. G.C.S.I., Commanding-in-Chief, Aldershot Command, inspected the Regiment, and on October 14th it was again inspected by Col.-Commandant A. E. W. Harman, C.B., D.S.O.

On October 15th the Regiment proceeded to Southampton and embarked on the H.T. *Bahia Castillo*. On October 29th the Regiment arrived at Soghanli, on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, taking over horses, barracks, and some personnel from the Twentieth Hussars.

On November 14th "B" Squadron was ordered to proceed to Halidj Oglow on the European side of the Bosphorus, with one troop detached to Buyuk Dere.

On January 23rd, 1922, Lieut.-General Sir C. H. Harington, K.C.B., D.S.O., Commanding-in-Chief Allied Forces of Occupation, inspected the Regiment in the barracks at Soghanli.

On April 3rd the Regiment was again inspected by Major-General T. O. Marden, C.B., C.M.G., Commanding British Corps of Occupation.

On June 28th the Regiment held its Regimental Sports, which was very largely attended. The whole of the British colony was entertained.

Consequent on the threatened advance of the Greek Army from Thrace on Constantinople, orders were suddenly issued on July 29th for the British, French, and Italian Corps of Occupation to be concentrated in Thrace. In accordance with these orders, the Regiment (less "B" Squadron) left Soghanli on July 31st, crossed the Bosphorus and proceeded by march route to Tchataldja, where it arrived on August 2nd. On its arrival, the Regiment took over the front from Sinekli (exclusive) to Kalikratia on the Sea of Marmora. On August 15th the whole outpost zone was placed under the command of Lieut.-Colonel P. J. V. Kelly, C.M.G., D.S.O. The total front extended over fifty miles, and the troops included, in addition to the Regiment, 3 squadrons of Spahis, 1 battalion of Senegalese Infantry, and 2 companies of Turkish Infantry.

By September 11th it became evident that the Greeks could not put up any further resistance, owing to their crushing defeats in Anatolia. Accordingly, on this date Lieut.-Colonel Kelly handed over command of the outpost zone to the Officer Commanding Senegalese Infantry battalion, and proceeded to Soghanli with the Regiment,

less "A" and "B" Squadrons. "A" Squadron had been withdrawn from Thrace to Soghanli on August 22nd, and three troops and "B" Squadron were moved up to Chanak at the end of July.

On September 12th "A" Squadron proceeded to Hereke, a small village on the Gulf of Ismid, on the eastern shores of the Bosphorus, and was followed next day by Regimental Headquarters. On his arrival, Lieut.-Colonel Kelly took over command of outposts in the area, having under his command, besides Regimental Headquarters and "A" Squadron, 1 platoon 2nd Bn. Sherwood Foresters, 1 company 313th Italian Infantry, and 1 troop Spahis. The foreign troops were, however, withdrawn on September 22nd, owing to their respective Governments having refused to oppose any Turkish advance. In consequence, the duty of observing and patrolling the Ismid Peninsula from the Gulf of Ismid to the Black Sea fell entirely on the Regiment. Its distribution was then as follows:—

At Soghanli: Regimental Headquarters and "C" Squadron.

At Chanak: "B" Squadron, less 1 troop, at Buyuk Dere.

At Tepe Euren: "A" Squadron, less 1 troop, at Hara Yakobi.

By the end of September and the beginning of October the Turks had concentrated considerable forces against Chanak, and on October 7th the Neutral Boundary was crossed in the Ismid Peninsula, although the Mudania Conference was sitting at the time. On the morning of October 8th the detachment of the Regiment at Soghanli concentrated on the Samandra Plain, and one troop of "C" Squadron was pushed up to Shileh, when it came into contact with a division of Turkish Cavalry.

On October 11th the Kemalist forces—strength about a cavalry division—facing the troop of "A" Squadron (under 2/Lieut. Lasseter) at Kara Yakobi advanced in strength, and the troop had to withdraw on "A" Squadron at Tepe Euren.

During the remainder of October no further advance was made by the Turks, and the Regiment continued to watch the front, covering the preparation of the main battle position.

On November 27th "A" Squadron had to be withdrawn from Tepe Euren, owing to an outbreak of anthrax, and joined the details of the Regiment which had been moved to Haidar Pacha.

On January 4th, 1923, Regimental Headquarters and "H.Q." Squadron were withdrawn to Haidar Pacha.

In March an outbreak of small-pox occurred in "H.Q." and "C" Squadrons at Haidar Pacha, due doubtless to the proximity of thousands of Greek refugees. These squadrons were in consequence moved into camp at Maltepe.

On May 18th "A" Squadron was withdrawn from Ali Pasha, Chiftlik to Maltepe.

Peace between the Turks and the Greeks was signed at Lausanne on July 24th.

"B" Squadron rejoined the Regimental Headquarters on July 30th from Chanak.

On August 10th an advance party consisting of non-commissioned officers and men from "B" and "C" Squadrons under Lieut. T. Price, embarked with horses on H.T. *Ekaterinoslav* for Egypt, and sailed next day. This party proceeded to Kantara Remount Depot on arrival at Port Said.

The remainder of the Regiment embarked on the H.T. *Hecuba* and *Ekaterinoslav* on August 24th, sailing the same day for Alexandria, which was reached on August 28th. The Regiment reached Cairo the next day and took over the Main Barracks, Abbassia, in relief of the Eighth Hussars.

On March 22nd, 1924, General Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., relinquished the Colonelcy of the Regiment on transfer to the Tenth Hussars, and was succeeded by Major-General A. A. Kennedy, C.B., C.M.G.

Army Orders for April, 1924, contained a list of Battle Honours awarded to the Regiment for the Great War. They were as follows:—

"Mons." "Le Cateau." "Retreat from Mons." "Marne, 1914." "Aisne, 1914." "Messines, 1914." "Armentières, 1914." "Ypres, 1914, '15." "Gheluvelt." "St. Julien." "Bellewaarde." "Arras, 1917." "Scarpe, 1917." "Cambrai, 1917, '18." "Somme, 1918." "St. Quentin." "Lys." "Hazebrouck." "Amiens." "Bapaume, 1918." "Hindenburg Line." "Canal du Nord." "Selle." "Sambre." "France and Flanders, 1914-1918."

On November 10th the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, Major-General Sir Lee Stack, G.B.E., C.M.G., was shot at close to the War Office, Cairo, and died from his wounds the next day.

At his funeral on November 22nd the Regiment was selected to be the British Cavalry regiment in the escort to the gun carriage, and headed the escort to the cemetery through streets lined with troops.

Colonel Commandant G. A. Weir, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Inspector of Cavalry, inspected the Regiment on March 14th and 16th, 1925.

On April 1st Lieut.-Colonel P. J. V. Kelly, C.M.G., D.S.O., handed over command of the Regiment to Lieut.-Colonel F. R. Burnside, D.S.O., on completion of his four years of command.

The Regiment was selected to escort His Excellency Lord Lloyd, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O., from the station to the Residency, on his arrival at Cairo on October 21st to assume the duties of High Commissioner.

The Regiment took part in the Command manœuvres at Helwan from March 10th to 20th, 1926.

On March 31st Major-General A. A. Kennedy, C.B., C.M.G., Colonel of the Regiment, died at York.

On April 5th a memorial service for him was held in the Garrison Church at Abbassia. General Sir Richard Haking, General Officer Commanding in Egypt, attended this service.

Colonel P. J. V. Kelly, C.M.G., D.S.O., was appointed Colonel of the Regiment. Colonel Kelly was one of the first officers of colonel's rank under the new regulations to be appointed Colonel of a Regiment.

During 1926 the following drafts were received :—

On September 14th : 39 men from 8th Hussars ; 1 boy from 7th Hussars.

On November 23rd : 73 men from 14/20th Hussars
1 N.C.O. from 10th Hussars.

Lieut. M. O. Lassetter was seconded in July for service under the Colonial Office, and proceeded to Palestine.

The following officers resigned their commissions during the year :—

Second-Lieutenant E. P. Paynter on May 19th.

Lieutenant J. F. Robson Scott and Second-Lieutenant J. R. Abbott on November 1st.

Captain L. F. H. Whiston on November 17th.

Lieutenant T. Price on November 19th.

The following officers joined :—

Second-Lieutenant R. Parke, Second-Lieutenant C. M. Clarke, Second-Lieutenant C. R. d'A. Willis and Second-Lieutenant C. E. L. S. Dawson on November 11th, on first appointment.

Captain C. F. Forestier-Walker, M.C., on December 29th, on transfer from the Royal Horse Artillery.

At the Egypt Command Small Arms Meeting, held at Abbassia in October, the Regiment did very well, securing second place in the "Congreve Cup." This challenge cup

is presented every year to the best shooting unit in the Command, and was won by the Royal Irish Fusiliers. The Regiment won first and third places in the Individual Revolver Match, with S.S.M. Hampton and R.Q.M.S. Coombs, the Hotchkiss Gun Match with the 1st Troop of "B" Squadron, and first and second places in the Individual Light Automatic Match with Trooper Holmes and Sergeant Bell. The Cavalry Machine Gun Match was also won by the Regiment.

The Regimental Mounted Sports were also held in October and went off very well. Captain Petherick won the Officers' Jumping on "Varmint," S.S.M.R.I. J. Connolly won the Senior Dummy Thrusting and R.S.M. Calton won the Senior Sword, Lance and Revolver. The Senior Jumping Competition was won by Trooper Turner, "C" Squadron. The Challenge Cup for the Champion Squadron was won by "H.Q." Squadron. The Regimental team also won the Section Tent-Pegging open to the garrison.

At the Cavalry Brigade and R.H.A. Horse Show, held early in November, the Regiment carried everything before it, winning ten first, five second and two third prizes out of a possible sixteen events. The following events were won :—

Champion Man-at-Arms	...	S.M.R.I. J. Connolly.
Dummy Thrusting (Senior)	...	S.M.R.I. J. Connolly.
Dummy Thrusting (Junior)	...	L./Cpl. Waymark.
Sword, Lance and Revolver—		
Senior	S.S.M.R.I. J. Connolly.
Junior	L./Cpl. Waymark.
Best Trained Troop Horse—	1st	Sergt. Runnacles.
	2nd	R.S.M. Calton.
	3rd	Tpr. Walters.
Officers, Jumping	Lieut. H. M. P. Salmon.
Jumping, Other Ranks—	1st	Sergt. Wistow.
	2nd	R.S.M. Calton.
Mules, Pairs	1st and 2nd.
Mule Race	Tpr. King.

In September a team from the Regiment won the Alexandria Autumn Handicap Polo Tournament, the team consisting of Captain Dalrymple (1), Lieut. Peck (2), Lieut. Price (3) and Captain W. G. Petherick (back).

The Command Swimming Championships were held in September. At this the Regiment secured second place in

the Best Swimming Unit Championship, the following events being won by the Regiment :—

Command Championships :

75 Yards Back Stroke (teams of four).

Individual Swimming :

75 Yards Back Stroke	Tpr. Kelly.
75 Yards Free Style	Tpr. Murphy.
Diving	Tpr. McDougal.

In addition, the Regimental Water Polo team won the Challenge Cup at this meeting. The team also won the Challenge Cup for the " A " League competed for during the summer.

Brigade Training took place at Helwan from February 2nd to 16th, 1927. The Regiment proceeded by march route to the camp, and very useful training was carried out preparatory to the Command Manœuvres, which were held south of Helwan from March 6th to 12th.

In March the following officers joined on first appointment :—Second-Lieutenant O. M. Bullivant, Second-Lieutenant Sir D. W. Scott, Bt., and Second-Lieutenant A. B. Whitaker.

Lieutenant O. F. M. Tudor rejoined on retransfer from the Royal Tank Corps.

In April Army Orders giving the reliefs for the next trooping season were received, and the Regiment was down to move to India, to be stationed at Lucknow in relief of the 4th Hussars, who go to Meerut to relieve the Greys, who go home. Lucknow is the same station in India to which the Regiment went on its arrival during its last tour in that country.

Lieutenant H. M. P. Salmon was appointed adjutant of the Regiment on July 10th vice Captain C. L. Huggins, M.C., whose term of appointment had expired.

In July, 1927, an outbreak of glanders occurred in Egypt and the Regiment suffered heavily, ninety-seven horses being destroyed. The epidemic had not stopped by the time the Regiment left for India, but it had greatly abated.

Captain W. G. N. H. Dalrymple resigned his commission and left the Regiment on its departure from Egypt.

Second-Lieutenant P. H. Labouchere was gazetted to the Regiment on September 3rd.

Captain C. L. Huggins, M.C., was appointed to command the Remount Depot in Egypt.

The Royals arrived from England on October 10th (one day late) and the Regiment, after handing over in a few hours to them, left Abbassia on the night of the 10th for Suez, where it embarked on the morning of the 11th on H.T. *Neuralia* for India.

The following embarked with the Regiment :—

Lieut.-Colonel F. R. Burnside, D.S.O., and wife.

Major Sir T. R. L. Thompson, Bt., M.C. (Second-in-Command). *joined 1924 and 1925*

Major C. F. Clarke (Commanding "A" Squadron), and wife.

Captain S. A. Sanford (Commanding "B" Squadron), wife and child.

Captain H. R. Barton, M.C. (Commanding "H.Q." Squadron), and wife.

Captain W. G. Petherick (Commanding "C" Squadron).

Captain C. F. Forestier-Walker, M.C. (Commanding "B" Squadron), and wife.

Captain and Quartermaster S. C. Filtness.

Lieutenant O. F. M. Tudor ("C" Squadron).

Lieutenant and Adjutant H. M. P. Salmon.

Lieutenant W. A. J. Lockhart ("H.Q." Squadron).

Lieutenant E. D. Vaux ("B" Squadron).

Lieutenant M. W. Barnett ("A" Squadron).

Lieutenant G. W. Peck ("H.Q." Squadron).

Second-Lieutenant R. Parke ("B" Squadron).

Second-Lieutenant M. H. Wilson ("C" Squadron).

Second-Lieutenant C. A. Peel ("A" Squadron).

Second-Lieutenant C. M. Clarke ("C" Squadron).

Second-Lieutenant P. H. Labouchere ("B" Squadron) ;
joined on board.

Second-Lieutenant O. M. Bullivant ("B" Squadron).

Second-Lieutenant C. R. d'A. Willis ("C" Squadron).

Second-Lieutenant C. E. L. S. Dawson ("A" Squadron).

Second-Lieutenant Sir D. W. Scott, Bt. ("A" Squadron).

Second-Lieutenant A. B. Whitaker ("C" Squadron).

<i>W.Os.</i>	<i>N.C.Os.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Children.</i>
11	51	501	33	51

Lieut.-General Sir E. P. Strickland, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. (General Officer Commanding the British Troops in Egypt), inspected the Regiment, dismounted, on October 3rd, and expressed his gratification at its appearance and turnout.

The following letter was received by the Commanding Officer from the General Officer Commanding :—

“ On the departure of your Regiment from Egypt, please express to all ranks my keen appreciation of their high standard both at training and in sport, and of their excellent turnout and conduct during their service in this Command, and convey to them my best wishes for the future.”

(Sd.) “ E. P. STRICKLAND, Lieut.-General,
“ Commanding The British Troops in Egypt.”

A large number of old warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men had to be left behind to be sent home to England as they had not sufficient service to go to India ; 134 all ranks were left.

A draft of 164 other ranks from the 7th, 11th, 13/18th and 14/20th Hussars was received from England four days before the Regiment left Egypt, to make the Regiment up to Indian establishment.

Authority was given for the regimental drum horse “ Mary ” to be taken to India. She was left with the regimental polo ponies, which were sent to India two weeks after the Regiment. All other animals were handed over to the Royals. Total number : 4 Government chargers, 306 riders, 47 mules.

The Regiment arrived at Bombay on October 21st, 1927, and proceeded to Lucknow, where it relieved the 4th Hussars.

Be a student of the University of Chicago
in the summer of 1911.

